

BILINGUAL TODAY, FRENCH TOMORROW



*Trudeau's Master Plan
And How It Can Be Stopped*

J. V. ANDREW

Lieutenant Commander C.A.F. (Retired)

FOREWORD BY WINNETT BOYD

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J. V. Andrew

Lieutenant Colonel, C.A.F. (Retired)

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Published by BMG Publishing Limited, 60A Industrial Road,
Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada, L4C 2Y1.

Printed in Canada by John Deyell Company, Willowdale, Ontario.

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BMG Publishing Limited
60A Industrial Road
Richmond Hill, Ontario
1977

First Printing March 1977

Second Printing, April, 1977

Other titles from BMG

The National Dilemma and The Way Out

Red Maple—How Canada Became The People's Republic of Canada in 1981

Preface and Acknowledgements

In October 1974 my patient and wonderful wife Joan and I helped deliver the glistening new three-masted barkentine "Belle Province" from its builder's yard in Nova Scotia to its proud owner in Marseille. Tucked away in one of our plastic-wrapped suitcases in the plunging forepeak of that small sailing ship was the outline for the manuscript of this book. I mention that exciting but almost irrelevant adventure for two reasons.

As this book goes to print we are entering 1977. During the almost two years since this manuscript took form, two important things have happened. The people of Quebec, by their massive support for the Parti Quebecois have shown that they want to be their own people in their own land. They did so despite Mr. Trudeau's determination to give them the whole of Canada if they would play his two-language game for just a little while longer. During those same two years the people of Western Canada have shown that they are prepared to form an independent country if necessary to escape both Mr. Trudeau's plans for a French-speaking Canada and the ballooning self-serving bureaucracy that our central Canadian Government has become.

But despite the wishes of the people of Quebec, and despite the wishes of the rest of Canadians, Mr. Trudeau is still determined to see Canada a French-speaking nation from coast to coast. And he will succeed in making it so unless we open our eyes to what is going on, and put an end to it.

Hence to the second connection with our little sea-going adventure of two years ago. Taking into account Mr. Trudeau's plans for Canada, I hope this book may help Canadians to understand why the best possible thing that can happen now, both for English-speaking Canada, and for Quebec, is to see Quebec become a separate and totally independent country. So again I seem to find myself part of a crew helping in the delivery of yet another "Belle Province" from the

shores of the rest of Canada. In this undertaking I accept full responsibility for everything contained in this book.

I am and will remain grateful to my typist, Frances Sheridan, for her hard work as well as for her spirited encouragement at the time when most other people in Ottawa were totally mesmerized by the hocus-pocus of Bilingualism. I would also like to salute Mr. Stewart Crawford, founder of the Canadian Loyalist Association. He and his associates recognized Mr. Trudeau's game from the beginning, and were badly harassed for trying to share that knowledge.

Ottawa, Ontario.

J. V. Andrew

January 1, 1977.

Foreword

In his book, *RED MAPLE*, Kenneth McDonald traced the phenomenal growth of government under Prime Minister Trudeau to its logical conclusion—complete state control of Canada's economy and Mr. Trudeau's emergence, in 1981, as Premier of The People's Republic of Canada.

In this book, Lieutenant Commander Andrew makes a compelling case for his assertion that Pierre Elliott Trudeau and a small group of his colleagues are aiming to make Canada, not bilingual, but totally French-speaking. Impossible you say. I thought so too until I read *BILINGUAL TODAY, FRENCH TOMORROW*.

Perhaps Canada is destined to have the worst of both worlds and become *La Republique Populaire de Canada*. But this need not happen if English-speaking Canadians will awaken to the situation and take courageous action now.

In December, 1975, Carole Taylor and Bruce Phillips interviewed Mr. Trudeau on television. During that interview, he mused about our economy, saying "we haven't been able to make it work, the free market system". He then went on to say that he planned "a massive intervention into the decision-making power of economic groups" with more and bigger government. This convinced Canadians, as nothing before was able to do, of Trudeau's ideological leanings. And no amount of sweet talk on his part from now on will rectify this unguarded moment of frankness. Shortly after that interview, *RED MAPLE* was published. And perhaps because of it, but I would like to think on its merits alone, its sales have been booming. Obviously, growing numbers of Canadians believe its message.

A couple of months ago, the Honorable James Richardson resigned from the Federal Cabinet on a matter of principle. He did this, he said, so that he could speak freely without cabinet constraint and

warn Canadians that patriation of "the constitution", upon which Mr. Trudeau is so keen, could very well be accompanied by the locking-in of French-Canadian language rights that would be unacceptable to Canada's English-speaking majority.

The issue of bilingualism is an emotional one. So a rational approach to it is regarded by many as not having much chance of success. But if we are to avoid the disaster into which emotion on this subject could plunge us, we have no alternative but to resort to reason.

No intelligent Canadian could seriously disagree with the idea of promoting bilingualism in Canada by education and persuasion. For the advantages of being able to speak more than one language cannot be denied. What everyone does object to is bilingualism by coercion. What clearer evidence could there be of this than the resistance to bilingualism that is developing in English-speaking Canada?

Coercion of any kind engenders resistance and bad blood. And it is the coercion being applied by the Prime Minister, with its suspected sinister and unrealistic objective, that Lt. Cdr. Andrew feels may plunge Canada into a civil war. I share his concern.

The Official Languages Act of 1969, which declared English and French to be the official languages of Canada, was justified by the assumption that making the country bilingual would preserve Canadian unity by assuring French-speaking Canadians that their language would be preserved. But the forceful implementation of the Act has caused resentment. Yet surely no one objects to the preservation of French. So the question is, how can this be done without either French-speaking or English-speaking Canadians paying too high a price?

So much emotion has been generated in Canada on bilingualism that realities are frequently forgotten. One of these is the global linguistic conquest of the English language. Today 325 million of the world's people—about one in twelve—use English as their primary language. And 600 million people—about one in six—understand it in some degree. English is now *the most widely used language on earth*! It is the primary or useable language of about one-quarter of the world's people. And what is more, it is the language of commerce. More than 70% of the world's mail is written in English. It is within this context, then, that we must view the Canadian situation

and the dilemma of the five million French-speaking Quebecois who are surrounded by about 240 million English-speaking people.

More than two years ago Quebec passed a law (Bill 22) making French its only official language and the language of business within the Province. This resulted in the recent defeat of the Bourassa government because it disturbed many of the French-speaking people of Quebec, angered most of its immigrants and outraged the entire million and a quarter English-speaking minority. Unfortunately, there is no way that Rene Levesque can withdraw Bill 22 because of his determination to lead a French-speaking Quebec out of confederation, even though he might modify some of the Bill's more objectionable clauses in order to mollify its more militant opponents.

So the official bilingualism that was introduced by Prime Minister Trudeau seven years ago in order, he said, to unify the country, has succeeded in creating a confrontation between English and French-speaking Canadians that could do irreparable harm to both.

Lt. Cdr. Andrew's thesis that Prime Minister Trudeau and his close colleague, Gerard Pelletier, are scheming to turn Canada into a French-speaking country by colonization from Quebec is difficult to refute. There is too much evidence of this whenever one travels or has anything to do with Federal Government establishments in English-speaking Canada.

So how is the Prime Minister likely to react to the present Quebec situation? One possibility, I suggest, is to hold a snap election on the issue of national unity with the claim that only he, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, can handle the Quebec situation and keep Canada together. If this ploy were to succeed, the game would be all but over. For the scenario of "RED MAPLE", but in French, would likely come true.

Another possibility is for the Prime Minister to oppose in every way possible Rene Levesque's referendum on the separation of Quebec from Canada. This he could do in order to make himself a hero in the eyes of English-speaking Canadians while hoping that it would drive the more determined members of the Parti Quebecois, through sheer frustration, into taking militant actions and/or creating various types of civil disturbance. This would give Mr. Trudeau the excuse once again to invoke the War Measures Act. And if this happened, the game would definitely be over. For he could then do an "Indira

Gandhi'' and turn Canada into a dictatorship. Many suspect that this is his real objective. His performance in the recent First Ministers' Conference would suggest this alternative.

So what's to be done? Certainly the divorce suggested by Lt. Cdr. Andrew is no solution. For there is no way that the rest of Canada could allow a bitter and resentful Quebec to physically divide it and to sit astride Ontario's and Western Canada's access to the Atlantic. Without the equalization payments and regional grants that Quebec has been receiving for so long, the temptation to exact exorbitant shipping tolls from Canada's commerce passing through or over its territory would be difficult to resist. In addition, English-speaking Canada has a considerable investment in Quebec.

And think of the reaction of the U.S.A. to a Quebec-Canada divorce. A separate Quebec would more than likely develop quickly into a Marxist state or, at least, one that was sympathetic to the ideology. The intellectuals, political demagogues, union leaders and many of the rank and file who are the main promoters of separatism are almost uniformly leftists, many of them extremely so. Thus, aside from its very considerable investment in Quebec and its interest in the St. Lawrence Seaway that it would have to protect, there is the unacceptable prospect for the United States of having a Marxist state, or one more than sympathetic to that ideology, on its north-east border. This, I suggest, could not be countenanced; another reason why the divorce solution proposed by Lt. Cdr. Andrew would not work.

So what is the solution?

I contend that a modified alternative 3, as outlined in this book, is the only one that can possibly succeed. And I strongly question, for the reasons given above, the author's contention that "it would lead to an instant declaration of independence by the Province of Quebec". The introduction and implementation of a modified alternative 3 would, of course, require statesmanship of a high order. But so did Confederation over 100 years ago. And we are capable of rising to those heights again.

Alternative 3, as spelled out by Lt. Cdr. Andrew, is to "Cancel all action taken under Bilingualism. Revert Canada to one Official Language, with Quebec retaining the rights of language it held previously". The modification I suggest is that this would have to be ac-

accompanied by a Federal Government pledge to conscientiously promote the advantages of social (but not official) bilingualism throughout the whole of Canada, including Quebec. This could be given substance by offering Federal encouragement to the provincial educational authorities throughout Canada to enthusiastically teach both languages to all students in every school. Those who had the aptitude would benefit. Those who lacked it would not suffer.

In my opinion, all the other alternatives that have been reviewed by Lt. Cdr. Andrew, including the divorce that he favors will, in every case, lead eventually to bloodshed. And this we must avoid.

But we will not be able to prevent this catastrophe by shying away from rational discussion of the problem as we have invariably done in the past. Thus far, when people have attempted to articulate English-speaking views on bilingualism they have almost invariably been squelched with epithets such as bigot, extremist, racist, red-neck. Indeed, in his reply to the Honorable James Richardson's letter of resignation, the Prime Minister used one such epithet.

The decision of Lt. Cdr. Andrew to stimulate open discussion on this subject by writing BILINGUAL TODAY, FRENCH TOMORROW was a courageous one. I trust that other English-speaking Canadians will display equal courage when publicly discussing this emotion-laden problem and that they will refuse to be cowed by any of the epithets that will doubtless be hurled at them by mindless people.

Toronto

December, 1976

Winnett Boyd

Contents

Chapter 1	The Conspiracy	1
Chapter 2	Background to Canada's Problem	24
Chapter 3	Bilingualism and The Takeover	38
Chapter 4	The Consequences	88
Chapter 5	Why No Reaction?	102
Chapter 6	Alternatives to The Takeover	117
Chapter 7	Division of Canada and its Attainment	123
Appendix "A"	List of French-speaking television and radio stations across Canada after eight years of Trudeau Government.	131
Appendix "B"	Letter to the Hon. Robert Stanfield dated 18 March, 1971.	134

1

The Conspiracy

This is the story of a handful of men and a conspiracy. Perhaps you will want to decide for yourself what kind of men they are when you see what they have been doing to you and to our country.

A political conspiracy has been taking place in Canada which, if it continues, will shortly lead to a Canadian civil war. This war will almost certainly involve the United States. Other countries, Russia and China included, will take whatever advantages they can from it. Many lives will be lost, and much of eastern Canada will be laid waste. When it is finally over, nothing will have been resolved that could not be resolved today, with no loss of life whatsoever.

What is it all about?

In 1968, Canada's newly-elected Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Trudeau, set out with a half-dozen like-minded associates under cover of some very clever double-talk to convert Canada from an English-speaking country into a French-speaking country.

How could such a scheme even be contemplated? How could the second-largest country in the world, almost four million square miles of land and resources, be whipped out like a rug from under the 75% of the population that is English-speaking and be handed in its entirety to the Quebec-centred 25% of the population that is the French-Canadian race?

The fact is, the job is now more than half done. The planning for the remainder has been so well conceived that only the passing of a few years is now required to make the whole of Canada a French-speaking country.

In the ten years from 1968 to 1978, without firing a shot, Mr. Trudeau will have taken more of the earth's surface for his race than did Napoleon, Alexander the Great, and all the Roman Emperors com-

*- ex of those opposed to Trudeau
- he fought people every step of the way - still got it down right many jobs*

2 Bilingual Today, French Tomorrow

bined. And with this achievement, Mr. Trudeau will have pulled the biggest swindle that has ever been pulled on a civilized country.

To give just a preliminary idea of the scope of Mr. Trudeau's success, he has, as of now (early 1975), legislated total and permanent French-Canadian control at all levels of each of the following:

The Canadian Government Public (Civil) Service.

All Canadian Government-owned Corporations, Commissions and Agencies.

The Canadian Armed Forces.

Canada's National Police Force, the RCMP.

Mr. Trudeau's goal at this minute is to secure French-Canadian control at all levels of Canada's ten provincial governments. Having gained that, he will automatically have control of the municipal governments of every city, town, and village in Canada. From that moment on, the French language can be **imposed** at leisure on every Canadian, and on every aspect of Canadian life under a formula that has already been tested in Ottawa, in Northern Ontario, and in New Brunswick.

In this book I have tried to show in detail what Mr. Trudeau is doing to Canada, as well as how he is doing it and why. I have also tried to show that what Mr. Trudeau is doing relates in no way whatsoever to his purported aim of resolving Canada's two-hundred-year-old, two-language problem. Indeed, through the use of Government-paid agitators, Mr. Trudeau has stirred up normally good-natured French-Canadians to such militancy that only a near-miracle can now prevent Canada's still dormant English-speaking majority from backlashing Canada into a full-scale civil war. What we have to do now, is to try to find that near-miracle.

There is a solution to Canada's increasingly serious two-language problem. It is a French-Canadian solution, and it is a good one. In fact, it is the only hope for a future of any kind for the people of Canada. We will examine that solution shortly, but first I want to explain why I am directing this book to American and British readers as well as to Canadians.

In the years that Mr. Trudeau has been in power, there have been effective efforts, both over and under the table, by the Canadian Government to suppress any public discussion in English-speaking Canada on the Canadian racial issue.

These efforts have included the control of television, of the newspapers, and of the publishing industry. This control, which I will cover in more detail later on, has been directed by Mr. Trudeau's chief strategist in the French takeover of Canada, Mr. Gerard Pelletier, formerly Secretary of State, subsequently Minister of Communications, and currently Canadian Ambassador to France. It is not an accident that Canadian publishers are being subsidized by as much as a million dollars each by the Department of the Secretary of State. Nor is it strange that the one tiny political group in Canada which has had the courage to oppose Mr. Trudeau's takeover of Canada, cannot at this moment find a printer in the whole of the city of Ottawa who is not afraid to print their reports of what is happening across Canada. By the time you have finished this first chapter, you will have no difficulty in seeing why Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier have been most anxious to keep English-speaking Canadians in the dark about what is being done to Canada.

My purpose then for writing for American and British readers, as well as Canadians, is quite simple. I hope to stir up enough interest in the United States and in Britain so that Canadians will not be able to avoid seeing what is going on in their own country.

In order to write for American and British readers I have made the perhaps unfair assumption that they would know nothing about what has been happening here in Canada. This assumption has permitted me to describe the whole story from start to finish. Canada has been so smothered with propaganda by the Trudeau takeover-team that such an approach might be useful for Canadians as well. If I have oversimplified, I hope I may be forgiven.

But why should the American people be interested in what is happening in Canada?

Let's look at dollars first. American investors, through their corporations, own 75% of Canadian business and industry. What this amounts to in billions of dollars I can't begin to imagine, but it is a lot of money. Individual Americans own further millions of dollars worth of summer cottages, hunting lodges, and undeveloped land. If Canada goes totally French as Mr. Trudeau intends, Americans won't even be speaking the same language as the people who can pull the plug on these holdings. Indeed, any American who has been anywhere near the US State Department already knows that Cana-

4 *Bilingual Today, French Tomorrow*

*fear of loss of
US relations*

dian-US relations have gone steadily downhill since Mr. Trudeau came to power. The easy-going relationship in our diplomatic dealings which used to be based on a common language and a common upbringing has all but vanished. The almost certain Paris input to the Canadian international stance of tomorrow will have a marked effect on the future of US holdings in Canada, and on the official Canadian attitude toward the USA.

Consider US investment today. It is all but wiped out of South America and the Middle East. It is out of Cuba, shaky in Europe, Asia, Puerto Rico and Central America. It is insignificant in Mexico. The possible prospect of having American investment wiped out of a French-speaking Canada by Mr. Trudeau or his successors would certainly seem to be a reason for the informed American reader taking an interest in what is happening in Canada right now.

Concern for the future of the US with regard to much needed Canadian resources such as petroleum, water, hydro-electric power, and uranium should also spark an interest in Canada's affairs, at least in official America. And as distasteful as the subject is, the prospect of the civil war that Mr. Trudeau is thrusting us toward is going to involve the American people. I want to wait until later in this book to show why the US cannot help becoming involved in such a war, but the fact is, it will.

Apart from those hard-nosed considerations, the USA has always played a huge part in Canadian life. The statement by some naive soul that Montreal is the cultural capital of Canada doesn't even deserve acknowledgement. As strange as this may sound, Hollywood, California has been the cultural capital of Canada for most of this century in exactly the same way that it has been the cultural capital of the United States. Hollywood has made Americans and English-speaking Canadians one and the same people. For this reason, and for the additional reason that there are few English-speaking Canadians who don't have some blood-relatives in the United States, Americans should be aware that if the French racial-takeover of Canada succeeds, as now seems almost inevitable, a large number of English-speaking Canadians are going to want to join the USA. They will want to do so despite the many unhappy problems besetting the USA today. When that time comes, which could be very soon, they will want to take most of Canada with them. It is a simple fact, and I say this without malice whatsoever, that English-speaking Canadians

are a lot closer in every way to Americans than we are to French-Canadians. With French-Canadians we have nothing in common except a two-hundred-year history of resentment, distrust, and suspicion, all stemming from an unfortunate twist of history that left Canada with two separate languages. But if we have nothing in common with French-Canada in general, we have even less in common with the handful of individuals who are trying for the sake of their own personal ego-satisfaction to impose a French-Canadian takeover on Canada today.

If Canadians should be lucky enough to thwart Mr. Trudeau's plans, I would still guess that English-speaking Canada will in due course opt for union with the USA. To go back to my original question, the people of the United States have some pretty good reasons for being interested in what is happening in Canada today. I will be even more blunt, and say that it is in the interests of the United States to see that as much of Canada as possible remains an English-speaking country.

I am addressing this book to British readers for slightly different reasons. For over two hundred years the British Isles have poured a lot into Canada, including a lot of honest and courageous people. With immigration quotas to Canada from Britain being suddenly cut at exactly the same time that quotas from French-speaking countries are being expanded, Britain must be wondering what has happened to the strains of British blood in Canada. Believe me, they are still here, and in quantity. They have just been very badly bamboozled.

There is yet another reason why British readers might be interested in what is happening in Canada. Under the Trudeau plans for an all French-Canada, the ties of close kinship which have held Canada and Great Britain together for two hundred years will be quickly severed with the throttling of immigration from Great Britain. The trade of manufactured goods from Great Britain will be shortly replaced by trade with France, as will all military connections. Any historic allegiance to the British Crown will be, and indeed is now being, put aside. It won't be long before Canada will have less in common with Great Britain than it will with Belgium. And Canada will have infinitely more in common with France than it will with any other nation, for things are already beginning to move in that direction.

And now the format of this book. This isn't a mystery story. I

6 *Bilingual Today, French Tomorrow*

have nothing to gain, and a lot to lose by leaving the best to the last. What is happening to Canada is complex enough so that even most Canadians don't know what is really going on. Part of the reason for this is that they are being deliberately and cleverly deceived.

In order to simplify what is happening, I have treated this book something like a military paper. I shall use the rest of this first chapter to outline, in summary form, what is happening. I then want to use the remaining chapters to provide background, details and rationale in specific areas. Because of this form of layout there will be some repetition but I hope it will not be tedious. So now let's look at some real up to date dirty work.

Canada today is made up of two main groups of people. There are those Canadians who speak English and who are of approximately the same mix of racial origins as the non-black population of the United States. There are also those Canadians who speak French. French-Canadians are, by virtue of their origin, their history, their church, and their wishes, a race apart from the rest of Canadians. Indeed, in the eyes of some French-Canadians, they are the only true Canadians, and the rest of the people in the country simply don't exist. Lately, as the result of actions by the Canadian Government, I have begun to think there may be a lot of truth in that theory.

According to the most recent census, about 75% of Canadians speak English and 25% speak French (if we neglect the small percentage still speaking various Indian and Eskimo tongues). Of the 25% Canadians who are French-speaking, most are located in the one large Province of Quebec, or along the borders of Quebec in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario. The 75% of Canadians who speak English are located throughout the rest of Canada, although about a million English-speaking Canadians are also located in the Province of Quebec, mostly in or around the city of Montreal.

For reasons I will explain in more detail later, the language of commerce in the Province of Quebec has, until recently, been English. The business of Canada's Federal Government has similarly always been conducted in English, except in its dealings with the Provincial Government of Quebec which uses French, or with French-speaking individuals from the Province of Quebec. Both government business and commerce of the other nine provinces have always been conducted in English for the simple reason that these

provinces came into being under English-speaking people and under the rule of Great Britain.

Within the last ten years there has been a strong move toward both independence and French-Canadian nationalism in the Province of Quebec. Within the last two years, the Provincial Government in Quebec has legislated the English language all but completely out of existence in that province. Henceforth, all business is to be conducted in the French language, all products entering Quebec must be labelled predominantly in the French language, all street signs and public notices which were formerly in the two languages have been replaced by French only. All correspondence with the Quebec Provincial Government must be conducted in French. All professionals including doctors, dentists, engineers, lawyers must be fluent in the French language before they will be licensed to practice.

The choice of having one's children schooled in English has been taken away from all immigrants. Now they must be schooled in French.

English-speaking universities in the province have been given the option of becoming French-speaking institutions or doing without funds. The Provincial Government has demanded, and been given by Mr. Trudeau's Canadian Federal Government, the right to dictate which immigrants may, and which may not, enter the Province of Quebec. All offices, agencies and corporations of the Federal Government located in the Province of Quebec now by law must conduct their business in the French language. Where the headquarters for Canada of such federal government agencies are located in Quebec they now automatically become French-controlled.

You will note that every consideration has been given to the million or so English-speaking residents of the Province of Quebec, many of whose ancestors settled there during the American Revolution. They now have the choice of speaking French or of getting out of Quebec.

So much for what the Province of Quebec is doing for itself. Quebec's unilateral action in eliminating the English language in that province is based on the simple fact that the Province of Quebec has had the two language groups, French and English, side by side for the past two hundred years and it simply hasn't worked. It hasn't worked well enough to suit French-Canada in any case.

Now bearing in mind what is happening in the Province of Quebec

8 *Bilingual Today, French Tomorrow*

(with, I might add, Prime Minister Trudeau's full concurrence), let's look at what Mr. Trudeau is doing for Quebec and for the rest of Canada.

Mr. Trudeau was elected Prime Minister of Canada in 1968. To the Canadian public he was a complete unknown. By having stuck like glue to the retiring Prime Minister Pearson, Mr. Trudeau managed to have himself nominated leader of the Liberal Party. Fortunately for Mr. Trudeau, he was so nominated at the same time that another unknown was nominated to run for leader of the other major party. In Canada the two major parties, the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives are so similar in every respect that elections are carried purely and simply by the television personality of the party leader. There is a single difference. The Liberal Party has traditionally sought the large vote of the French-speaking electorate of the Province of Quebec. This they achieve by, among other things, injecting a French-Canadian into the Party leadership every so often. In the past, this French-Canadian leadership has made not an iota of difference to the English-speaking Canadian electorate, simply because the injected French-Canadians were never heard to speak a word in French. As well, they kept such a low profile that they were almost invisible. And so Mr. Trudeau came to be injected into the Liberal Party Leadership in 1967.

In the run-off of personalities for the 1968 Federal Election, Mr. Trudeau, the handsome 49 year-old bachelor won hands down. He couldn't lose. Where his opponent was odorless, tasteless and colorless, Mr. Trudeau sparkled. His eyes glistened. He spoke directly to the TV viewer, and without notes. He spoke with a firm voice, and yet with modesty that instantly gained everyone's sympathy if not their adoration. And he spoke of a united Canada.

To English-speaking Canadians, Mr. Trudeau's talk of a united Canada was simply a nice-sounding, innocuous phrase. Canada was already united. If the phrase meant anything to English-speaking Canada, it meant that Mr. Trudeau was going to clean up the few crackpot nationalists in Quebec who seemed to delight in dynamiting mailboxes. After all, Mr. Trudeau's middle name was Elliott wasn't it? He would look after the nonsense in Quebec.

And so, there being no political issue in English-speaking Canada, and being assured of the Quebec vote by being French-Canadian,

Mr. Trudeau was duly elected and became Prime Minister of Canada.

With the exception of one brief and traumatic set-back in 1972, Mr. Trudeau has not wavered since 1968 from his one single objective — to convert Canada from a predominantly English-speaking country to a totally French-speaking one.

I want to deal in detail with the “takeover” in a separate chapter but for the purpose of outlining what has occurred and what is occurring in meeting Mr. Trudeau’s objective, I will run briefly through the major events here.

Almost before his first Parliament had convened, Mr. Trudeau rammed through the “Official Languages Act”. On the pretext of providing equality for French- and English-speaking Canadians before their Federal Government, (an equality which already existed under the British North America Act), the “Official Languages Act” actually makes both French and English the official languages of Canada. This Act thereby over-rode the constitution outlined in the British North America Act which stated that English was the language of Canada but that French-Canadians would be entitled to retain their language and to be represented in Parliament in the French language.

Having pushed the Official Languages Act through Canada’s Parliament with his personality and the authority that goes with a majority government, Mr. Trudeau now had the only tool he needed to convert the Canadian Federal Government and its vast network of resources from English-speaking control to French-speaking control. He had already appointed French-Canadians in the key cabinet posts of Justice, State, Immigration, Defence, Economic Expansion, and Communications. With the Official Languages Act to say that Canada now had two languages, he let it be known that the Federal Public Service would now have to be represented in both languages in a ratio that was “more in keeping with the ratios of the English/French-speaking populations”. Since, with the possible exception of the Department of National Defence, the Canadian Government Public Service was already staffed by more than 25% French-Canadians, this statement of policy by Mr. Trudeau obviously hinted at more far-reaching changes. As we have since found out, one of these changes included changing the working language of

the Public Service of the Government of Canada by one Ministry at a time from English to French.

At this same time, Mr. Trudeau appointed Mr. Pelletier, who was already his Secretary of State, as the Minister responsible for "Bilingualism". In Canada the Secretary of State does not deal with foreign affairs as does the US Secretary of State. Instead the office is a catch-all for miscellaneous domestic affairs. Mr. Pelletier, whose name will come up often in the movement to convert Canada to French control, had already written the Government Report on "Bilingualism and Biculturalism". The "B and B" Report, which was supposed to represent the cross-Canada sentiment on a move to make Canada a two-language country, was in fact a reflection of the opinions of those people who were specifically in favour of an all-French Canada coast to coast.

Having now been appointed Minister responsible for Bilingualism and with unlimited authority, Mr. Pelletier appointed Directors-General for Bilingualism in each separate Ministry of the Canadian Government. These high-level administrators reported direct to Mr. Pelletier's own executives. Through these Directors-General the word went out on Bilingualism policy. And the word was law.

Meanwhile, by Cabinet direction, the heads and deputy heads of the following Government offices and agencies were changed from English-speaking Canadian to French-Canadian (some were already French-Canadian but I include them anyway to show the overall strategy): the six ministers of Government departments already named; all key deputy ministers in each department including those responsible for personnel and logistics; the chief of National Defence; the chief of the Canadian Radio and Television Commission; the head of Air Canada; the head of the Canadian National Railways; the head of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority; the head of the Canadian Economic Council; the head of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

In short order, the headquarters for administration and for maintenance for Air Canada were moved to Montreal, thus ensuring complete French-Canadian control for Canada's national airline. The head office of the Canadian Industrial Development Bank was moved to Montreal for the purpose of controlling the financial resources available to Canadian industry.

Now we come to the real nub of the French-Canadian takeover of Canada. If you see this you see everything. In setting out to hand Canada over to the French-Canadian race, Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier based all their strategy on one fact. That one fact is that many, many French-Canadians can speak English, while very few English-speaking Canadians can speak French. Why is this so?

I have already mentioned that the language of business and commerce in the Province of Quebec was the English language until just a year or two ago. As a direct result of this, most French-Canadians speak some English. English-speaking Canadians on the other hand have no reason in the world to speak French. Why indeed should they? The English language is perfectly adequate. Nine of the ten Canadian provinces are English-speaking, despite Mr. Trudeau's efforts to make them otherwise. Most of our food, our clothes, our tools, our technology, our reading, our entertainment come from the United States. We have nothing in common with French-Canada as represented by the Province of Quebec except that we are all purportedly governed by the same Federal Government in Ottawa. And therein lies the real answer to the problem. But I am getting ahead of myself.

Being aware of the fact that most French-Canadians can speak some English and that few English-speaking Canadians can speak French, the way to hand Canada over to the French-Canadian race becomes obvious. Simply make each and every government job available only to those people who can speak both languages. Once that is done, make all the rest of the jobs in Canada available only to those who can speak both languages. And this is how Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier set about it.

To begin with, the jobs that were going to have this two-language prerequisite became known as "Bilingual" positions. The people who were going to fill these jobs became known as "Bilinguals", although if we substitute the expression French-Canadians for Bilinguals, we will be right 99% of the time.

As a trial run, the policy was set that all jobs with the Federal Public Service, and all ranks in Canada's Armed Forces would be 30% French, 40% "Bilingual" and the remaining 30% open to anyone (including "Bilinguals"). This policy has recently been changed to the effect that any Public Service job which might have any contact

with the Canadian public, even by a casual telephone inquiry (and that presumably includes wrong numbers) must be a "Bilingual" position. Further, all levels of supervision and management above these "Bilingual" positions must also be "Bilingual" positions. One doesn't have to be too bright to see that this last change automatically makes the Canadian Government Public Service either "Bilingual" or French-speaking from coast to coast.

Having thus legislated the whole of the Federal Civil Service and the Canadian Armed Forces into a closed shop for French-Canadians, with or without a smattering of English, the next steps were obvious. Close off recruiting for the Federal Public Service and Armed Forces from English-speaking Canada, and advertise heavily for recruits in Quebec. Offer 7% salary bonuses on top of the already inflationary government salaries for clerks, typists, stenos, telephone operators who are bilingual. Set up vast translation services in Ottawa for the purposes of translating every scrap of paper generated within the Canadian government or its vast bureaucracy. Replace all government personnel having any contact with the public with French-Canadians, e.g. telephone operators, parliamentary guides, building commissionaires, receptionists, elevator operators. Give Ottawa the facade of being French-speaking so that as it progresses toward becoming completely French-speaking, no one will notice the difference.

What else? Set up large language-schools for the purpose of permitting English-speaking civil servants at all levels to learn French. Then when they don't reach a satisfactory level of French in a given time (as most of them do not) they can be eased sideways out of senior jobs or fail to be promoted on the pretext that they didn't measure up in the language qualification.

Having moved scores of thousands of French-Canadians into governmental jobs in Ottawa, the next bit of "Biculturalism" was to organize and find French-speaking pressure groups. These groups have as their task the function of converting non-Federal Government entities into the French language. These groups achieve their objectives by sniffing out services that are not being provided in the French language and by agitating under the disguise of being offended private citizens. Their targets are stores, businesses, bus services, police forces, all levels and services of municipal government,

all agencies and levels of provincial governments. As well as embarrassing store and business owners by suggestions of bigotry and threats of embargo, these groups report their complaints directly to the Federal Secretary of State Department. The Secretary of State Department then, on the basis of these "spontaneous" complaints, asks that these various services be provided in the French language in the interests of national unity. In this way, in Canada's capital in a period of six years, the following facilities and services have been completely converted from English-speaking to "Bilingual" or what I would prefer to call French-speaking; the public telephone system, the bus system, the Ottawa Police Force, the Carleton County Police Force, the City Hall and all its departments, virtually all stores, hotels and businesses in Ottawa at the clerk, supervisor, and management levels. The mail delivery system and all post offices, being a Federal Government function, had already been staffed in French. All Provincial Government functions having any contact with the public, such as liquor stores and automobile licensing agencies have been converted to Bilingual staffing. Pressure is currently being brought to make Ontario provincial judges French-speaking.

In his early stages of "Bilingualism legislation", Mr. Trudeau stated that the Federal Government had the authority to designate any area, city, or municipality in Canada as being "a Bilingual Area". He further stated that the Government would do so when the percentage of French-Canadians within that area (the size of each area to be defined by Government's whim) rose to 10%.

What does this really mean? Since Mr. Trudeau came to power, the Canadian Federal Government has been sending agitators, paid by the Secretary of State's department, into every Canadian community outside the Province of Quebec in which there are any French-Canadians at all, regardless of how few. This operation is a secret one, but I would estimate that some 50 or 60 communities are involved. There, with the still-effective organizational assistance of the French Church, and under cover of an organization called the Richelieu Society, Mr. Pelletier's paid agitators (officially they are termed "animators") have been inciting French-Canadians to militant racism.

What is the purpose? The purpose is to have the French-Canadian element of the population demand that every scrap of service which

is provided by their provincial, county, and municipal governments be provided in the French language. They are told to demand schools which are French-language only. They are told to demand that all policemen, bus drivers, telephone operators, hospital workers, provincial and municipal government workers be French-speaking. They are organized into pressure groups to demand that stores, banks and business owners hire only French-speaking clerks, personnel managers and managers.

The pressure which is being brought to bear on the provincial governments and on municipal governments to convert to French-speaking services, both directly through financial pressure by Mr. Trudeau's Federal Government, and indirectly through this incitement to racism, is unceasing.

And so, one at a time, the provinces are crumbling. New Brunswick was the first. Ontario will be second. Manitoba and Nova Scotia are tied for third. The rest of the process works like this. In order to provide the services which have been demanded in the French language (including incidentally, all provincial and municipal government paper-work), the provinces have to hire French-Canadians from the Province of Quebec. We are not talking about dozens of people, but thousands. These people then locate in the provincial capitals concerned and in turn demand French schools, French-speaking policemen, bus drivers, telephone operators. Again the Federal Government agitators are moved in and pressure groups are organized within this new population to force the conversion of businesses to the French language. And so the numbers of people moving out of Quebec to all the corners of Canada will grow to scores of thousands.

In order to ensure that these people will not risk integration with existing English-speaking communities, Mr. Trudeau has set up a vast chain of French-speaking television and radio stations across Canada. The numbers of these stations by province are as follows: thirty-nine in Ontario, fifteen in Nova Scotia, fifteen in New Brunswick, six in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan, five in Alberta, five in Newfoundland, and three in British Columbia. These figures are derived from a Government computer print-out, details of which I have included as Appendix "A".

To speed up the process of what can only be described as the

French-speaking colonization of Canada, the Federal Government has a whole arsenal of other gimmicks. One of these is the decentralization from Ottawa of selected units of the Federal Government which have already been converted to the French language. For example, by moving the Canadian Mint and the Defence Research Board from Ottawa to the city of Winnipeg, Mr. Trudeau can declare Winnipeg "Bilingual", and can start the sequence of events for converting Winnipeg from an English-speaking city to a French-speaking one. Since Winnipeg is the capital of the Province of Manitoba, it will be no time before the Province of Manitoba is declared "Bilingual".

The same is being done for Edmonton, Regina, Victoria, Vancouver, Halifax and Toronto. In fact, in mid-September, 1975, Mr. Chretien, another of Mr. Trudeau's stalwarts, announced that such decentralization of the Canadian Federal Government has the highest priority of the Canadian Cabinet, and must be completed by 1978 (when Mr. Trudeau's present term in office ends). There is no magic to what is happening, just brilliant planning and timely execution by a handful of men who have their own brand of principles.

For English-speaking communities across Canada which don't already have a French-Canadian element, our Federal Government has also made provision. In these cases, the Federal Ministry of Regional Economic Expansion is empowered to bribe firms with tax concessions and outright grants to move into such communities, set up plants, and import their workers from the Province of Quebec. The same concessions are made to firms which already exist in totally English-speaking communities.

In the process of converting a town or city or a whole province to "Bilingualism", the point that has to be realized is that the provision of a few French-Canadian policemen or bus drivers or store clerks or telephone operators in a community is not enough. If a French-Canadian in an English-speaking community decides he wants a French-speaking policeman or bus driver or store clerk, he or she doesn't want to have to wait till one can be called in. He or she wants the person that is right there to be French-speaking. And they will be French-speaking if Mr. Trudeau has his way. Every last one of them across Canada.

This brings up an interesting point. What happens to the English-

speaking Canadians who formerly held the jobs of policeman, bus driver, customs man, mailman, store clerk, office supervisor, waitress? The answer is quite simple. They hold on to their existing job as long as it lasts. But when they apply for another job, they don't qualify, because they are not bilingual. Nor do their sons and daughters qualify, because they are not bilingual. Particularly in these days of already significant unemployment in Canada, the "Bilingual" colonization of Canada could not be better designed to foment civil war.

One of the largest and most useful tools in the colonization process is the Canadian Military. Through selective recruiting and selective promotions the Canadian Armed Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are very rapidly being converted to French-Canadian. By relocating individuals and groups of French-speaking members of the RCMP and Armed Forces, with their families, to English-speaking parts of Canada, the door is opened for creating new French-speaking schools and for starting the same sequence of events for pressure-colonization. French schools have already been opened to handle the children of French-speaking members of the Armed Forces and RCMP in scores of communities and military bases from Halifax on the East Coast to Victoria on the West Coast.

Anyone who is opposed to this colonization is automatically labelled a bigot. When Mr. W. A. C. Bennett, the Premier of British Columbia, stated that British Columbia was not in any way interested in Bilingualism, Prime Minister Trudeau publicly called him a bigot. Mr. Pelletier, at the time Federal Secretary of State, went one better. He said that if British Columbia didn't voluntarily go Bilingual, that the Federal Government would print the British Columbia provincial laws in the French language anyway.

Lest anyone think that this weird tale of a French-Canadian colonization of Canada is coming out of my head, let me quote the Canadian Ambassador to France, who in November 1973, before the French National Assembly in Paris said "Canada is going to be French-speaking from coast to coast, and anyone who is opposed to this is opposed to the best interests of Canada". What the Ambassador meant, of course, was that anyone who was opposed, was opposed to the best interests of a French-speaking Canada.

While the rest of Canada is being colonized by French-Canadians, what is happening in the Province of Quebec? As I have already stated, the English language has already been killed in that province. Mr. Trudeau stood on the steps of the new seventy-five million dollar Montreal headquarters of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation at its opening ceremony a year ago and said "Quebec should be all French, Quebec will be all French". The crowd roared.

Quebec has now brought out its own Official Language Act (Bill 22) with the express purpose of nailing the lid on the coffin of the English language in the Province of Quebec. In September 1975 in the city of Montreal, a petition containing more than half a million signatures was raised protesting the elimination of the right of parents to have their children educated in the English language. The petition was forwarded to Premier Bourassa of Quebec and to Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada. Mr. Bourassa's reply was that there would be no change to the Act. Mr. Trudeau's reply was: "I do not intend to interfere with this provincial matter". This is the same Mr. Trudeau who through his paid agitators and in reams of government propaganda is telling French-Canadians in Canada's other nine provinces to demand as their inalienable heritage the right to have their children educated, to work, and to do anything else they want to do, in French and in French alone. Just how much of this does Mr. Trudeau expect Canadians to swallow?

But just being French is not good enough for Quebec. As I shall explain later, the Church in Quebec for 200 years imposed a high birth-rate for the specific purpose of overcoming the "damned English" by sheer weight of numbers. All families were directed to produce children under pain of the prospect of certain hell, and most families ran from ten to eighteen children. With the coming of television, the power of the Church has faded appreciably, and many young Quebecers, especially in the cities, are realizing that there is more to life than just batting out children. As a result, the birthrate is dropping from the ridiculous to something more approaching sanity. But partly as the result of this drop, and partly as the result of the flow of Quebecers to Ottawa and other places across Canada, the Province of Quebec is screaming that its population is diminishing. What they mean is that the rate of population increase isn't quite as ridiculous as it had been. In any event, the cry is now to raise the im-

migration quotas to Canada from France and from all French-speaking countries, and to reduce the quotas from all other countries. Since this scheme was probably conceived in Ottawa as part of the plan for an all-French Canada, these changes to immigration have already been approved by Prime Minister Trudeau. The Province of Quebec now has an absolute say on who may enter Quebec, and indirectly a major say on who may enter Canada.

Having for all practical purposes removed all vestiges of the English language from the Province of Quebec, Quebec now becomes an impregnable bastion, breeding-pen, and marshalling-yard for the colonization of the rest of Canada with both French-Canadians and with imported, made-in-France, Frenchmen.

You will now readily see that with selective immigration control in force, and once the facade of Bilingualism has been established across Canada, just how soon and how easily the relative population ratios of English-to-French will swing from 75:25 to 50:50 to 30:70 to 10:90 to 0:100. If you may be wondering what will have happened to the 5% native dialects, the Minister of Communications is already busy supplying Canada's natives with French language radio and television stations.

Thus the whole train of events to convert Canada to a completely French-speaking country within the next 20 years goes on. It has been fully orchestrated by Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier. It is being totally paid for by the Canadian taxpayer. And it is being executed as the number one priority project of the now completely French-Canadian controlled Federal Government of Canada.

And so that is what's going on in Canada. Now let's see whether it's right or wrong, and also why it's happening.

I believe that the Trudeau-inspired French-Canadian takeover of Canada is the worst possible thing that could happen to Canada. My reasons are as follows.

For two hundred years, since the British defeated the French in 1759 at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, the English and French language-groups have co-existed in what is now the Province of Quebec. While some individuals got along well during those two hundred years, the general attitude was one of resentment, bitterness and hatred on the part of the French. There are natural reasons for this attitude but the fact is, the bitterness existed and it still exists.

Probably the most important reason for the French-Canadian resentment was that although Quebec governed itself at the provincial level, ultimate control, including control of the purse-strings was managed by the Canadian Federal Government in Ottawa, which was dominated by the English-speaking majority. In other words, the French-speaking people in Quebec were being governed by what was to them a foreign power. Quebec today has now risen strongly in fervent nationalism. Quebec wants to be French and it wants to govern itself completely and independently from Canada. Quebec has rid itself of its second language because two hundred years have shown Quebec that two language groups on the same piece of real-estate just don't work.

But superimposed on what the Province of Quebec really wants is Mr. Trudeau, telling them that if they listen to him, and play it his way, he will give them the whole of Canada. Mr. Trudeau is dead against an independent Quebec because it contradicts his self-appointed role as the Napoleon of French-Canada.

If it were not for the financial interference of Mr. Trudeau's Federal Government in Quebec politics, the Parti Quebecois of Mr. Rene Levesque would have been elected five years ago, and Quebec would be an independent country today. Such independence would be the best thing that could possibly happen to Quebec and to Canada, and these are the reasons.

Resentment of French-Canadians by English-speaking Canadians is rising for exactly the same reason that resentment has existed heretofore on the part of French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec. Resentment by English-speaking Canadians is increasing because the control of the Canadian Federal Government is now entirely in French-Canadian hands, and because government policy is now being dictated entirely by the Province of Quebec. This again amounts to foreign domination, but now the roles of the peoples concerned are reversed. Resentment by English-speaking Canadians is increasing because Canada's Armed Forces are being handed over to the French-Canadian race. Many Canadians can easily recall that French-Canadians were a scarce commodity for the Armed Forces when they were needed during two world wars. Resentment is rising because Canada's national police force, the RCMP is being handed over to French-Canadians. English-speaking Canadians are fully

aware that the RCMP does not even police the Province of Quebec, although it does police most of the other provinces of Canada.

Resentment of English-speaking Canada is rising because jobs across Canada which previously went to English-speaking Canadians are now going to French-Canadians who are being purposely brought in to fill a French language qualification which is being artificially created across Canada.

In other words while English-speaking Canada is not yet aware that a takeover is in progress, they know that they are being done out of their government, their military, their national police force and their jobs. Just about any day now the people of Canada are going to awake to realize that they are being done out of their country. And the revelation will come as an awful shock.

A little while back I mentioned that a Quebec independent from the rest of Canada would be the best thing that could happen. Why is this so?

I say this having previously taken into consideration the fact that the ideal situation from both the national and the continental points of view would be an all English-speaking Canada. But this is not to be. Had Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier taken their ingenuity, their propaganda and the money they have spent trying to convert Canada into a French-speaking country, and used it instead to convince Quebecers that they would be better off joining their fellow Canadians in the one common language, the job could probably have been done by now, and a safe and happy future could have been assured.

But instead, Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier have spent so much effort on convincing French-Canadians that their future is in speaking French, that their work will never be undone. Quebec is going to remain French and that is that. And so, regardless of what happens to Canada now, there will be people who will be unhappy. The answer now is to avoid bloodshed.

By persisting with the colonization and takeover, bloodshed there certainly will be. Up till now Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier have found issuing orders to the Public Service, to various governmental corporations, and to the Military, a piece-of-cake. That is because these bodies are paid to take orders. But all Canadians do not fall into the Public Servant category. Sooner or later, a lot of English-speaking Canadians are going to begin to physically resist what is happening to them. Unfortunately, by that time "Bilingualism" will have

become so entrenched in the Government, the Military and the RCMP, that there will be no legal or elective way to put a halt to the unwanted colonization. Bloodshed there will inevitably be, followed by civil war. The USA will most assuredly become involved. Eastern Canada will be largely devastated and the outcome of this conflagration will be either a division of the country or an externally-imposed unification of Canada, with the United States remaining deeply involved in keeping the peace in a smoldering and resentful Quebec.

Since Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier have already done their best to divide Canadians into two separate groups of people, the only answer now is to follow up that division logically by splitting Quebec off into a separate country.

It is my belief that if the people of the Province of Quebec were offered a referendum today, and were given the choice of becoming a self-governing, French-speaking republic, in all respects independent of Canada, that the vast majority of Quebec people would be for it. Similarly, if the rest of Canada were offered the opportunity to be free of Quebec and the French language, they would be for that.

What then is the problem? Quebec has a population of six million people, and an area of six hundred thousand square miles. Compare this to France which has 51 million people in an area only a third as large.

Quebec has huge reserves of iron, copper, titanium, gold, zinc, asbestos. It has a huge pulp and paper industry and a large lumber industry, both of which could go on forever if some thought were given to reforestation. Quebec has beautiful fishing lakes and ski resorts for a year-round tourist industry. It has huge untapped reserves of hydro-electric power.

Quebec has a growing desire to tie itself to France. With the agricultural and industrial resources of France, and the raw resources and industrial potential of Quebec, there is no reason why those two countries shouldn't become commercially allied for the benefit of both.

Since the Second World War, dozens of former colonies of France, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Portugal have gained independent status. Many of these countries have had limited resources. Most of them had very low levels of literacy. Quebec suffers from none of these shortcomings. Quebec has vast re-

sources, a good level of literacy, and an increasingly good level of technology.

From the all-over Canadian point of view, an independent Quebec would be a most happy event. The marriage of Quebec with English-speaking Canada was at best a shotgun affair. It was brought about by Britain for the sole purpose of putting up a united front against the United States in 1867. At that time Britain feared an invasion of its separate territories in British North America by the victorious Union, in retaliation for Britain's having sided with the South during the American Civil War.

Since that time, not a decision has been made by Canada's Government based on what was right and what was wrong for Canada. Instead, every decision of succeeding Canadian Governments for a hundred years has been based on "What will be Quebec's reaction?" As a result, the record of Canadian Governments' achievements has been pathetic. And as a result of that, the showing of Canada itself has been pathetic. The average well-to-do Canadian today has been described as a person who drives home from his American-owned firm in his German-built car, sits down in his Swedish-made chair to dine off his Danish-made dinner service, before sitting again to watch his Japanese-made television set. Canada has virtually nothing to show in the way of manufactured exports, and very little to show in the way of manufactured domestic goods. Our productive land has been sold out to foreign manufacturers and to land-speculators for the simple reason that Canadians would rather sell out and live in Florida than try to operate enterprises which will be taxed to a standstill to pay for governmental waste. From a country of vast timber resources, with its lakes and rivers full of fish, and huge mineral and petroleum deposits, we are becoming a country with nothing but bald eroded mountains, empty lakes and mined-out holes in the ground. So much for the effectiveness of trying to govern what ought to be two countries with one government.

To summarize, the answer to Canada's problem is a totally separate Quebec. We can examine the mechanics of such a separation later. There will be problems, just as there are problems with any change, but they will be as nothing compared to the bloody civil war we are now headed toward.

On the positive side, such a separation, properly handled, could be the incentive to spark both English-speaking Canada and Quebec

into a purposefulness that has been so sadly lacking in Canada's history.

If the takeover of Canada for the French-Canadian race by Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier is so obviously wrong for Canada and for Quebec, and if the answer for the problem besetting Canada is a separate Quebec, then why are the Canadian people tolerating the actions of Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier?

Incredible as this may seem, most Canadians don't know what is going on, and those that do are either gutless as in the case of our Parliamentarians, or powerless, as in the case of the man on the street.

By the time this book hits the fan, Canadians and hopefully a lot of other people, should know what is going on in Canada. Their question will then be, "What can we do about what is happening?"

Right here I would like to suggest that we can and must legitimately rid ourselves of Mr. Trudeau, and that we can put Canada on the rails toward political sanity. I also suggest that we can do so despite what our assorted political leaders claim now, or may claim later, as their official stance toward French-Canada. To save unnecessary repetition, I have dealt with this, our only alternative to the chaos being brought on by Mr. Trudeau, in the closing few paragraphs of this book.

There is just one other important point which must be made before we leave this opening chapter. Mr. Trudeau and his team have done such a good job of inciting militant racism in the French-speaking minorities of Northern Ontario and New Brunswick that even Quebec separatists are chanting that when Quebec goes, New Brunswick and Northern Ontario go too. But this is just wishful thinking.

The Federal Government's Bureau of Statistics has figures to show that 400,000 English-speaking Canadians have left Montreal for Toronto and the west coast within these last ten years. That leaves another half-million to a million yet to be forced out of Montreal and vicinity by the "French-only" language and racial policy.

The "French-only" policy in the Province of Quebec suggests the need for an "English-only" language policy for New Brunswick and Ontario and the sooner the better.

I now want to leave this summary and get on with the background of Canada's language problem, the takeover itself, and why there has been no success with any form of organized reaction to it so far.



2

Background to Canada's Problem

As we already know, the problem facing Canada today is that it contains two irreconcilably different language groups that are still geographically separated enough to permit the total political separation that both groups badly need and want.

We also know that superimposed on this problem is Mr. Trudeau, trying for his own purposes to make a language checkerboard out of Canada (except for a pure Quebec), so that the most prolific group, in terms of birth-rate and immigration quotas, can come out owning the whole of Canada.

Let's leave Mr. Trudeau for a few minutes, and look at the people comprising Canada's two language groups. Let's find out how they came to be and what makes them tick today, so that we can try to determine what they really want for themselves.

Back in the early days of colonization, much of North America was claimed for the King of France. Initially the claim included the little that was then known of Canada. In due course, however, the claim extended even farther west than the Mississippi, and came to include much of what is now the United States. In theory, the claiming of a colony for a sovereign entailed little more than planting a flag. In practice, holding onto a colony entailed being able to defend it. After some two hundred years of settlement in the present Maritime Provinces and along the St. Lawrence River, France was no longer able to defend her colonies. In 1759, the part of French North America along the St. Lawrence River fell to the British at a battle on the Plains of Abraham, a site near Quebec City.

As the result of that defeat, the French-speaking settlers along the St. Lawrence River had to be abandoned by France. They were also abandoned by most of their leaders. The 60,000 inhabitants were in

fact left to their own language, their own church, and pretty much to their own devices. They had, however, become British subjects.

Had Britain imposed the English language on those 60,000 French-Canadians at that time, there might not have been a problem today. We would presumably all now be happy Canadians, speaking the same language, striving for common goals, and equally proud of our various racial backgrounds, whatever they might be.

Conversely, from the French-Canadian point of view, if Britain had stayed at home on those particular days in 1759, it is equally conceivable that there would not be any problem today either, but for totally different reasons.

Britain didn't stay at home however, and chose instead to turn the 60,000 French inhabitants into British subjects. Anyone who cares to think about the word "subject" will see that it is a particularly poor label to hang onto anyone, and especially a newly subjugated person. The word is guaranteed to remind the individual just where he stands in the scheme of things. Britain's Ministry of Public Relations, or its counterparts, must have enjoyed particularly long liquid lunches in those days.

But the fact is that the Quebec problem exists today solely because out of either kindness, or more probably because of practical reasons, the people were not converted to the conqueror's language. (Be assured that Mr. Trudeau is not making the same mistake with the rest of Canada today.)

Although a certain amount of cross-pollination occurred in the next two hundred years between French-Canadians and Irish and Scottish immigrants, the language barrier between French and English remained intact, and people who entered into such mixed marriages went to one side or the other of that language barrier, usually along the well-known lines of religion.

During the two centuries following 1759, while French-Canada continued to farm, fish and propagate, Britain went on to colonize the rest of the country. Not the least important element in this colonization were the United Empire Loyalists, who headed north from the American Revolution to settle on land provided to them by Britain in the areas that are now parts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The mass of immigrants during the nineteenth century however came from Scotland, Ireland, and England.

It wasn't until early in this century that Canada became more accessible to immigrants representing a complete cross-section of Europe and, to a more limited extent, Asia.

Until 1867, the land that is now Canada was in fact not a country at all, but a number of separate territories ruled individually from Britain. In 1867, the scare of a possible invasion from the United States inspired the unification of those territories into the main body of what is Canada today.

The British North America Act which brought Canadian Confederation into being, guaranteed French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec continued use of their own language and the right to be represented in the central Canadian Parliament in the French language.

And so with timber, farming, fishing, the development of railroads, mines and eventually the paper industry, Canada as a whole came to be developed. This development included the whole of Canada, including the Province of Quebec.

Like all free enterprise developments, Canadian development was done by those with the will and the knowledge. In some cases, but not all, the developers also had the necessary money. If this development didn't very often include French-Canadians, it also didn't include the Crees and various other native peoples, and for the very same reason. These people had their own language, their own beliefs, and their own life-style. They were, quite simply, by-passed.

Such by-passing is understandable. In those days, just as now, if one wanted to start a business in someone else's territory, he didn't go to all the settlers to ask them to become partners in his enterprise. There is no profit in that sort of an approach. Instead he went to the head man, asked him the rules for starting a business in his territory, and found out who had to be paid how much for the privilege. And so Quebec was developed like any other part of Canada or the United States. It was done by the people who wanted to do it, without too much concern for the people who happened to live in the vicinity.

In any other part of Canada or anywhere else, this approach was accepted as the way of life. Some people were rich, some were poor. Some had "it", whatever "it" was, and others did not.

In Quebec, partly because the European industrial age had completely by-passed pastoral French-Canada, the development of the province came to be done mainly by non-French-Canadians.

If French-Canadians were unhappy to begin with at being invaded and labelled British Subjects, they became even more so now on seeing others gaining success through the development of Quebec's natural resources and frequently with Quebec labor.

The name of the game in Quebec became and has remained to this day "Poor Us". [Instead of getting off their collective rear-ends and trying to make something of their resources, Quebecers' preoccupation became one of bitterness and vengeance. Anyone who was not French-Canadian became a "Maudit-Anglais".] It mattered not whether he was a starving Irishman or a newly-arrived Ukrainian immigrant. The fact was, he was not a French-Canadian, and all the world, France included, was against French-Canada.

It also mattered not that much of French-Canada's problem stemmed from its own flesh-and-blood politicians, many of whom were, to put it plainly, on the take. In some ways, Quebec hasn't changed over the years.

While Quebec politicians made hay, the Church, which controlled the schools, the people and much of Quebec property, planned a comeback for Quebec. The comeback was to be based on the highest attainable birth-rate for every French-Canadian family. Early marriage was not only encouraged but directed by the Church. The purpose of French-Canadian marriage was not love or companionship, but to produce children and the Church made no bones about it. Families were directed, not only collectively in church but individually at home to produce more children. Such direction entailed the fear of God, the fear of excommunication, and the fear of ostracism from their communities for disobedience. Families of fifteen and eighteen children were common.

At the same time that the Church directed a maximum birth-rate, the Church and schools preached hatred of the collectively damned English. Such school-book descriptions of the English as "dogs, dressed as men with their clothes all covered in blood", were bound to make a lasting impression on developing young French-Canadian minds.

The coming and going of the two World Wars did nothing to consolidate Quebec with the rest of Canada. French-Canada took the position that those wars were not French-Canada's concern. While the pick of two generations of English-speaking Canada fought and died at Mons, Passchendaele, Dieppe, Normandy, over Germany, and in

Italy, the young men of French-Canada, with some notable exceptions, stayed at home to multiply.

Incredible as it is, this multiplication process was abetted by the vote-hungry Canadian Federal Government through the introduction of monthly Family Allowance cheques. These soon came to be known as the Baby Bonus. With a few acres of land for food, firewood available for the taking, and a guaranteed income from the Baby Bonus, many Quebec families became in fact little more than breeding units. Work, to many family-heads in this category, became pretty much a take-it-or-leave-it affair. If the level of such an existence does not appeal to all of us, it would have been welcomed by most of our ancestors who had no income at all. Indeed, many of our own youngsters today are trying to make do on much less.

In any event, the Quebec breeding-project has been a huge success. French-Canada, having taken over the Province of Quebec exclusively for its own use, is now ready to move out across Canada to take over the promised land that its self-appointed leader, Mr. Trudeau, is busy legislating into its hands. For anyone who has witnessed the directed population explosion of the French-Canadian race, the anguished cry of "the Ghetto of Quebec", which some buffoon has coined, is almost too funny for words.

The statements I have made so far on French-Canada, the two World Wars and the French-Canadian battle-of-the-cradle are bound to raise cries of foul, but the simple fact is that they are just that—simple facts. They are essential to any understanding of what has happened and is happening today in Quebec and Canada.

So far we have dealt with Quebec in the horse-and-sleigh days where all communication to the people came through the Church and was accepted as gospel. But what of Quebec today? What changes have occurred in Quebec as the result of radio, movies, the automobile and television?

The changes brought about in Quebec by radio were not profound. Apart from exposing the population to a greater variety of music, radio succeeded only in lengthening the arms of the Church, the politicians and various retailers.

Movies in Quebec similarly had little effect, but for a different reason. In the mid-nineteen-thirties a serious fire at a movie-house in Montreal resulted in the death of a large number of children. As the result of that disaster, movies were put off-limits for all children

under the age of sixteen in the Province of Quebec from then on. Since the available movies at that time were American, it is reasonable to assume that the ban was an astute move on the part of Church and politicians to keep the French-speaking population free of the English-speaking influence. Had such a ban not been brought into effect it is conceivable that the mass of the population of Quebec might have changed over to the English language during the movie era between 1930 and 1955. But again, such was not to be.

The automobile didn't really affect Quebec life any differently from the way it affected life anywhere else in North America. In Quebec the car merely helped to speed up delivery of thirsty Quebecers to and from their local taverns. What this speed-up contributed to Quebec culture and the Quebec birth-rate is anybody's guess.

Television is of course the magical catalyst in the national awakening that is occurring in Quebec today. Television is being used to its fullest effectiveness by those who are setting the course for an all-French Canada. Where French-Canadian television was once limited to dubbed American movies, dubbed American situation comedies, hockey games and soap opera called the Plouffe Family, it is now a non-stop forum for the future of French-Canada. French-Canadian television is indeed a fully orchestrated spectacular on Quebec and French-Canada. It deals with the French-Canadian past, present and future, and from every positive aspect.

It is no accident that while English-language television across Canada deals with game-shows, hill-billy music, football games and endless discussions on such red-herring topics as capital punishment, little mention is made of where the country or its people are going. It is equally no accident that both English and French television are controlled, and for all practical purposes programmed through either the CBC or the Canadian Radio and Television Commission. Both of these institutions came under Mr. Pelletier as Minister of Communications. The CBC also reports directly to the Secretary of State. And so the political use of television is one of the principal tools of the takeover. I will deal more fully with the use of television under the takeover itself.

Apart from what we have seen so far, what else is Quebec today? What are its people like?

There has been a tremendous change in the attitudes of French-Ca-

nadians in the past ten years. French-Canadians have changed from being a deeply religious and very much Church-controlled race to a "don't-give-a-damn-for-the-Church" group. In many parts of the world religion has fallen off lately, but nowhere more so than in Quebec. Seminaries and convents are being sold off for lack of business. Where skipping Mass was unheard of only a few years ago, Quebecers are now attending church when and if they feel like it. More often than not, they don't feel like it. Abortion is a now common occurrence, and the practice of youngsters living together instead of marrying is also becoming an accepted thing. Quebecers have come to decide that they will not be bound for hell on the say-so of a single priest or even on the say-so of platoons of priests. Like a lot of people elsewhere, they are no longer sure there is a hell.

The transition from religion to non-religion in Quebec is probably completely attributable to the broadening effect of television. In this instance I don't mean domestic political television but instead entertainment programs, many of which are still imported with the French language dubbed in. By broadening effect I mean simply the exposure to a wider spectrum of opinions and life-styles than were formerly countenanced in French-Canada.

This reaction to the Church in Quebec has been both rapid and decisive. This decisiveness when breaking off with absolute authority can be easily understood. There is no such thing as tapering off such a relationship. One either obeys or doesn't. There remains of course the diminishing corps of those continuing to accept religion for the sake of either respectability or hell-insurance, but as in most denominations this body is limited to the passing generations.

So much for the background of the people of Quebec. More important at this point in Canada's future are the questions of what French-Canadians are like, and what they want. Most people will probably think that trying to classify a whole race is both impossible and totally presumptuous. While I can't argue the presumptuousness, I'm not in the least afraid to try to describe the average French-Canadian. The average French-Canadian is law-abiding, respectful of his or her parents, cheerful, thoughtful, and considerate of others. On the whole, French-Canadians appear to be blessed with a greater share of these good qualities than do English-speaking Canadians.

What then do French-Canadians want? French-Canadians, except

for having been dominated by a "foreign power" for two hundred years, are just like the rest of us. They want a reasonable chance for a good life. They want to speak their own language, make their own laws, and live by their own customs. I think it is fair to say that they neither want to be exploited by foreign corporations nor dominated by foreign governments. To French-Canada, foreign corporations and governments include those of Britain, France, the USA and English-speaking Canada.

By converting the Canadian Federal Government in Ottawa to French-Canadian control, Mr. Trudeau is intending to be able to say to Quebec "Look, you are now no longer being governed by English-speaking Canadians but by French-Canadians". This is very true. But unhappily, the rest of Canada now finds itself in the position that Quebec was in previously, being dominated by what amounts to a foreign race. This of course does not bother Mr. Trudeau, since takeover is the name of his game, but it surer than hell bothers English-speaking Canada.

In case you are thinking that I am exaggerating the seriousness with which French-Canadians view this whole business of race and language, I can say without any hesitation that this subject has been the number one subject on the collective French-Canadian mind for over two hundred years. Today the subject virtually excludes everything else.

Let me tell you about a fellow I know. He's a French-Canadian lawyer in Montreal. We attended the Royal Canadian Naval College together back in 1946-48. At the time we entered Naval College there were four French-Canadians in our class of forty-five cadets. At the beginning of our two-year course, the four of them spoke barely a word of English, but long before the first year was over, they were doing very well in all their academic courses and in their naval training as well.

At that time the Navy still dealt in physical punishment for even the smallest of disciplinary infractions. Punishment varied from Foreign Legion type heroics with endless jogging in full uniform, full pack and rifle, to a repressive routine called Slack Party. Slack Party entailed the complete loss of our already limited free time through the device of endless musters before and after classes, and from before dawn until after dark. One speck of lint on a carefully-

brushed uniform at any of these musters would result in the individual being put on charge, with the inevitable reward of a few more days of Slack Party. Slack Party was the least of the punishments, and was thrown in for free with the more physical varieties.

Without exception we all got our share of these various punishments. I can only presume that under the reasoning then in force, that these antics were supposed to have something to do with the development of character.

But over the course of time, it became apparent that some people were getting a lot more character-development than others. Eventually it seemed that two or three particular individuals were under punishment most of the time. One of these individuals was an obvious scatterbrain, or possibly his brain simply became scrambled with too much Slack Party. He simply reached a stage where he couldn't seem to get out of trouble.

But our future lawyer from Montreal was anything but a scatterbrain. Eventually we discovered that whenever he went up on charge, his accent became thicker than that of the late Maurice Chevalier. In response to the charge being read out, and when asked whether he had any comment, he inevitably stated that he was sorry, but he didn't understand.

To the rest of us who awaited our own shares of justice outside the office where this was going on, these skits were just hilarious. It didn't occur to any of us that our French-Canadian friend was trying in his own subtle but baffling way to demand justice in his own language. This same little act occurred perhaps a hundred and fifty times during the years 1946 to 1948. Just a youthful prank say you? Perhaps, but read on.

In 1967, twenty years later, Canada celebrated her one-hundredth Anniversary of Confederation. In 1967, not too far out of the city of Montreal, a passenger-train conductor asked a passenger for his ticket, in English. Just how the conversation went, I don't know, but the upshot was that the passenger refused to surrender his ticket unless he was asked for it in French. Again, whether the conductor couldn't speak French, or chose not to, I don't know. But in any case, the passenger did not get asked for his ticket in French. He therefore refused to surrender his ticket. As a result the train was

brought to a halt then and there, and in the twinkling of an eye, the passenger became a pedestrian.

The passenger was of course my French-Canadian friend from Naval College days. Twenty years later he was still prepared to go to jail for the right to live in his own language. Mr. Trudeau of course has the answer to this man's problem. Mr. Trudeau's solution is to make Canada French-speaking from Halifax to Victoria. My solution is not quite so generous, but then I am only trying to solve a serious problem, and not trying to re-write history. My solution is to make the Province of Quebec a separate country.

But what I set out to show by these anecdotes is that the language problem in Canada is no joke.

The last illustration involved only one man. Perhaps he was an isolated case, or a crackpot. What about the feeling of Quebecers as a whole?

In 1968, the year after Canada's Centennial, General Charles de Gaulle, President of France visited Canada. His official visit was to include Canada's capital, but he began his visit with a public speech before a huge French-Canadian crowd in the city of Montreal. In a booming voice that for over half-a-century had led armies and a nation, General de Gaulle roared the words "Vive le Québec libre" (Long live free Quebec). The surprised crowd roared back its approval. Again the General bellowed out the same words, this time his voice ringing with passion. The crowd went wild. Never before in four hundred years of French-Canadian history had such exuberance been seen.

Outside the Province of Quebec, there were two reactions to de Gaulle's incitement of French-Canada. The first reaction, by the majority of English-speaking Canadians, was one of outright hostility. "What right does this foreigner have to interfere in Canadian affairs?" Had General de Gaulle continued on to Ottawa as had been scheduled, there is a strong possibility that he would have been mobbed by wrathful English-speaking Canadians. For at that time, English-speaking Canadians could see no reason for Quebec being anything but what it was—just another Canadian province, but with a French flavor.

To Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, then already a strong influence with Prime Minister Pearson, General de Gaulle's incitement to a separate

Quebec posed an especially serious threat. For Mr. Trudeau's plans for converting the whole of Canada to French-Canadian control were already in the mill. An independent Quebec would have wrecked those plans completely.

As the result of the public uproar, and probably as the result of some form of indirect communication from Ottawa, General de Gaulle cut short his visit and flew back to Paris direct from Montreal, while Quebec continued to simmer. But who can say what might have happened had General de Gaulle carried on with his scheduled trip to Ottawa? We will never know.

The idea of a totally French-speaking Quebec entirely independent from Canada didn't of course begin with General de Gaulle. This idea has been foremost in the minds of French-Canadians since 1759, and more than one French-Canadian has been hanged for trying to put the idea into practice. It is exactly this same idea that motivated the Church to demand and impose the high birth-rate on French-Canada. It is the root purpose behind the existence of the St. Jean-Baptiste Society. It was the motivating force behind the terrorist activity known as the FLQ (The Quebec Liberation Front) which finally put itself out of business with a pointless murder and an unnecessary kidnapping in 1970.

But for all the back room activity which had through the years been aimed at an independent Quebec, nothing amounted to anything until a nervous, raspy-voiced, chain-smoking Quebec television announcer by the name of Rene Levesque started discussing the pros and cons of independence over television. Mr. Levesque doesn't have Mr. Trudeau's ready smile or captivating manner, or for that matter his bank account, but Mr. Levesque does have two fine attributes. He is unquestionably honest and almost painfully sincere. And beyond that he has the ability to say exactly the same thing in both the French and English languages.

Mr. Levesque's conclusions were that French-Canada and French-Canadians would amount to nothing until Quebec dissociated itself completely from English-speaking Canada and from the pork-barrel politics of Ottawa where Quebec Federal votes are bought by civil service jobs, defence contracts, and the Baby Bonus. Mr. Levesque was and is of the opinion that Quebec has the resources and the people to make a whole new nation out of Quebec, one that could pro-

vide its people, both young and old, with a standard of living which is commensurate with the province's natural resources and with the intelligence of its people.

What Mr. Levesque had to say made good sense to many Quebecers, and he quickly became launched into politics.

There were only two things wrong with what Mr. Levesque had to say. Firstly, his plans for an independent Quebec were in direct contradiction to Mr. Trudeau's plans for making the whole of Canada French-speaking. Secondly, Mr. Levesque made the mistake of saying that as Prime Minister of a new independent Quebec he would likely have to nationalize the banks and Quebec's national resources in order to put Quebec financially in control of its own destiny. French-speaking Quebecers have always looked on themselves as the hewers of wood and haulers of water. It was, and is, Mr. Levesque's concern that an independent Quebec without its own financial control would make Quebecers nothing more than the manager of their own exploitation for outside ownership.

This suggestion of nationalization by Mr. Levesque provided the excuse for a high-priced campaign by the banks, insurance companies, defence industry contractors, and indirectly by the Federal Government of Mr. Trudeau to brand Mr. Levesque everything but a card-carrying Communist. And that campaign fixed Mr. Levesque's wagon at the second to last Quebec Provincial Election. Notwithstanding the high-priced campaign against him, Mr. Levesque's Parti Quebecois still managed to get about 35% of the popular vote. Now, with his spectacular win in the November '76 election, Mr. Levesque finally appears to have put his message across to the Quebec people.

So much for the background of French-Canada. What are the attitudes of French-Canadians to Mr. Trudeau's promise to hand them the whole of Canada on a platter?

I think that French-Canadian attitudes fall into probably four categories. First there is the aggressive group which is fully behind Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier. They form the core of the pressure groups which are determined to turn every job and every institution in Canada into French-speaking jobs and institutions just as quickly as possible. These people are also the power within the Jacques Cartier and Richelieu Societies, organizations which are heavily but unwittingly

financed by the Canadian taxpayer for the purpose of fomenting French-Canadians to take everything they can of Canada and then demand more. These are the agitators who are screaming for more French schools across Canada while simultaneously calling for the closing down of English-speaking schools in Quebec. This group of people which most emphatically includes Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier, is calling down retribution on English-speaking Canada for the ignominy of a defeat at a battle fought two hundred years ago. God save the world and Canada from people with a mentality such as this.

A second group would probably prefer to remain in Quebec and would like to see Quebec totally French and independent. But these people cannot refuse the salaries and government job security which Mr. Trudeau is offering them to entice them out of Quebec. The Province of Quebec has never been a highly paid area. The salaries which are being offered by Mr. Trudeau in his scheme to replace English-speaking Canadians with French-Canadians in the Federal Government, are quite often double the salaries that can be made in Quebec. Add to this the fact that people in special categories, such as school teachers from the Province of Quebec, can now transfer their pensionable service onto the Canadian taxpayer by coming to work for the Federal Government, and the attraction becomes irresistible.

A third attitude in Quebec is the attitude of Mr. Rene Levesque and his followers who feel that Canada's and French-Canada's language and nationality problem is not going to be resolved until Canada splits into two countries.

I suppose the fourth attitude in Quebec is one of reasonable contentment with the status quo. Unfortunately, people in this category are already caught up by forces over which they no longer have any control.

Thus far we have dealt with French-Canadians, their background and their attitudes. What now about English-speaking Canada?

There isn't really too much to be said. Most English-speaking Canadians are very much like ordinary, everyday Americans. We look the same, speak the same, think the same. Our ancestors came from exactly the same parts of Europe or Asia as did most Americans' ancestors. Some of our ancestors, although not as many as in the United States, also came from Africa. Those of us who are old

enough were brought up on Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee, Jack Benny and Lux Radio Theatre. Those of us who are not quite that old were brought up on Carol Burnett, Mary Tyler Moore and Bob Barker. Regardless of our age, we were all brought up on the magic carpet of Walt Disney movies and several thousand other movies, all of which weren't necessarily quite so magical.

Lest I give the impression that our view of the US is limited to entertainment, let me say more. The tears that fell in Canada at the passing of President Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and President Truman, were just as real as any that fell in the United States. We have agonized over Viet-Nam, and been transfixed by Watergate. To me at least, Uncle Sam is a real person. His last name is Ervin. I for one would be proud to have him for an uncle.

To most English-speaking Canadians, until Mr. Trudeau came along with his plans to reconstruct Canada, Quebec and all its problems were a long way away. In fact, until the FLQ started planting bombs around Montreal, most English-speaking Canadians weren't even aware that Quebec had any problems. And to be completely honest, most English-speaking Canadians today would be entirely happy if Quebec and all its problems were still a long way away.

And that is probably just exactly the overall attitude of English-speaking Canada. We have nothing against French-Canadians, but we would be a lot happier if they were in their own country, preferably a million miles away, busy trying to be French without trying to do the same for us. The truth is that most of us are not particularly enamored of the French language, either spoken or written. We don't like having French thrust upon us, either on the labels of everything we buy, or as a qualification for every job in English-speaking Canada which has heretofore been done reasonably well without benefit of having been French.

And if there is one thing we are dead certain that we don't want, it is to be governed, taxed and taken-over by individuals and a race which believe that Canada was fore-ordained by God to be a gift to the French-Canadian race.

Now let's get on with looking at the details of what Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier have been up to in their efforts with this, their Promised Land.

3

Bilingualism and the Takeover

I want to use this chapter to explain in more detail how the French-Canadian takeover of Canada is being managed. I will try to defer a discussion of its possible consequences until the next chapter.

The takeover can probably best be examined under the following subjects in turn: political background; Bilingualism and Biculturalism; the takeover of the Federal Government; the takeover of Canada's capital city; cross-Canada colonization and pressure on the provinces; the manipulation of French-Canada by the Trudeau Federal Government; use of communications and propaganda; the changed face of Canada.

I would like to use those subjects as sub-headings for the purpose of trying to keep us on a straight course through the tangled web that has been woven for Canadians by our esteemed leaders.

Political Background

In order to understand how the takeover of Canada has been conceived and executed in such a short time by the efforts of just a handful of men, we need a quick run through the Canadian political set-up and the personalities involved.

Canada's government is based on the Parliamentary system. This means that in theory, the people elect their own representatives to Parliament. The representatives with closely relating ideologies are supposed to band together and try to convince the remaining representatives to go along with them to make their ideas law. Other groups with different ideologies form, and the different groups become known as political parties. Unless a single party has a majority of the representatives in Parliament, there is no way that that party will get its ideas into law without conceding political favors of one sort or another to the other parties. That's the theory.

In practice of course, the political parties become all-powerful not for the sake of ideologies, but for the sake of retaining power, and as little tribute as possible is paid to any form of ideology at all.

Since power equals money, it follows that a lot of money is needed to get political parties into power and to hold them there against the efforts (money) of others who have the same idea.

And so the Canadian voter is not really voting for his own representative at all, but for as attractive a human-package of non-ideology as can be put before him by the people who are putting forward the money to keep, or put, their particular party in power. I hasten to add the people who are putting forward the money usually aren't within 100 miles of Canada's Parliament.

Which takes us to Canada's two traditionally large political parties, and the several smaller ones.

In the 1968 election, Mr. Trudeau's Liberal Party was voted the largest number of representatives, and although he did not have a majority of the seats in Parliament, Mr. Trudeau was asked by the Governor General (the representative of the Queen) to form the Government. In Canada the Government in its strictest sense is the Cabinet, or the body of men and women selected by the Prime Minister from parliamentarians of his own Party to head various Departments or Ministries. In its looser sense, the Government is usually taken to include the Cabinet, Parliament, the Senate, and the whole Public Service. The Canadian Senate is, incidentally, not elected, but appointed as a lifetime sinecure from among the party faithful. The purpose of the Canadian Senate is a bit like transcendental meditation, very difficult to grasp. But that's another subject.

As leader of the second largest party in the House (Parliament), Mr. Robert Stanfield, formerly Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia, and head of the Progressive Conservative Party, was appointed "Leader of the Opposition".

With the combined number of seats held by the Liberals and Progressive Conservatives in the 1968 Parliament, any Government-sponsored piece of legislation that had the support of the PC Party fairly flew through its acceptance.

Do you recall in Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta "HMS PIN-AFORE", Sir Joseph Porter, KCB, describing how he came to be "The Ruler of the Queen's Navee"? Having been elected into Britain's Parliament he always "voted at his Party's call and never

thought of thinking for himself at all". In fact, "He thought so little, they rewarded he, by making him the Ruler of the Queen's Navee".

Canada's Parliament, being patterned on Britain's Parliament, also votes on the party system. Enthusiastic and constant compliance with the voting direction provided by the Party Leader can lead to rewards running anywhere from a Cabinet post for the competent, to eventual permanent retirement from the House to the Senate for others.

Non-compliance with the Party Leader on the other hand, can virtually send a Member of Parliament out to walk the streets of Ottawa, for non-compliance with the Party Leader can mean excommunication from the Party pow-wows. And so most Members of Parliament vote as directed. They are of little use to their constituents while they are walking the streets of Ottawa, and of course they are not permitted to represent, nor are they supported financially by their Party at the next election.

To get the Official Languages Bill through Parliament without any hassle, Mr. Trudeau had merely to convince Mr. Stanfield that the Bill was a good thing.

And convince him he did. Mr. Stanfield remains to this day absolutely convinced that Mr. Trudeau's real objective is to have our two language groups peacefully interspersed across Canada. This conviction by Mr. Stanfield is probably the most important single reason for there having been no political opposition to Mr. Trudeau's takeover of Canada for the French-Canadian race.

In order to show that Mr. Stanfield has been warned at least once of what is really happening, I include as Appendix "B" a letter sent him in March 1971. This was three years before Premier Bourassa of Quebec brought in the legislation abolishing the use of the English language in that Province.

In reply to that letter, Mr. Stanfield stated that he was not opposed to bilingualism because he was encouraged by multilingualism in Europe, and that he was not so concerned by what Mr. Trudeau was doing to Canada, as by how he was doing it. He implied deviousness on the part of Mr. Trudeau.

I'm not sure that I understand what multilingualism in Europe has to do with the problem of two separate language groups trying to

control the same country. Multilingualism in Europe has nothing to do with the fact that the Croats and Serbs of Yugoslavia would just as soon cut each others' throats as look at each other. The same applies to the Walloons and the Flemish in Belgium, to the Basques and Spanish in Spain, and to the English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans.

And, as strange as this may sound to most people, the French and German elements of Switzerland are anything but happy about their political arrangement.

But let's round off the political background.

Mr. Trudeau got his Official Languages Bill into law, and he pressed ahead with the takeover which I have already outlined in Chapter 1. In 1972 another Election was called. By this time, many of the Canadian people could see what Mr. Trudeau was up to. Although Mr. Stanfield did not say one word against the Bilingualism issue, the Canadian people elected as many Conservatives as Liberals. This was notwithstanding the solid Quebec Liberal vote, and the fact that English-speaking Canada was also split out into one other political party.

On a recount of ballots, the Liberals drew ahead by a nose, and Mr. Trudeau was asked to again form a Government.

A further election was held in 1974, again with no mention being made of the Bilingualism issue. By this time the Canadian people could see that Mr. Stanfield had so little to offer in any field that Mr. Trudeau pulled ahead appreciably in his number of seats.

I mentioned earlier that there was a silent partner within the Trudeau-Pelletier takeover team. This man's name is Marc Lalonde. About two years ago, Mr. Lalonde came out of the political back rooms, was elected to Parliament, and was made Minister of National Health and Welfare by Mr. Trudeau. There are some observers who credit Mr. Lalonde with being the real brains behind the takeover of Canada. We probably won't know whether this is so until the individuals concerned are driven by the success of their achievements to write their autobiographies.

While he was still working out of a back room within Mr. Trudeau's parliamentary offices, Mr. Lalonde was quoted as saying that "Stanfield is the perfect Leader of the Opposition. We can tell him anything".

That brings the political background right up to date except for one item. A political party, called the Canada Party, was formed in 1973, for the express purpose of countering the takeover of Canada. With Government control of the Canadian communications media being by this time next-to-absolute, the only publicity accorded the new Party was the negative benefit of being dubbed "bigots". The Canada Party believed that the Official Languages Act was illegal in that it was at odds with Canada's constitution as contained in the British North America Act. The legal question was raised before a Trudeau-appointed Federal judge, and that was the end of that issue. The ruling was, I believe, that more "flexibility" would have to be allowed in such interpretations.

Contrary to what some people believed, the Canada Party was not anti-French. But it did believe that a country can only survive with one common language. If you managed to see the very moving television series "America" written and narrated by Alistair Cooke, you will remember that he pointed out the same truth with respect to the United States. He said in fact that the United States came to greatness through its insistence on a common language. And although the United States is passing through hard times right now, it will rise to even greater heights in times to come for exactly the same reason—a common tongue and a common upbringing. With this form of a base for its people, any problem can be overcome out in the open without benefit of recessing for strategy conferences. Now let's move on.

Bilingualism and Biculturalism

These are high-sounding words, and the truth is that no one knows what they mean. They were coined as the name for the Government Committee that held meetings across Canada during the 1960's for the now-apparent reason of trying to move the French-Canadian race across the breadth of Canada while simultaneously moving English-speaking Canadians out of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Trudeau explained Bilingualism once by saying that Canadians will have the advantage of two languages and two cultures, but individuals need not speak two languages. That is as may be.

I myself fail to see any advantages at all, except to someone bent on changing the ownership and control of Canada. Theoretically bilingualism and biculturalism are supposed to spread across Canada

(except in Quebec) and everyone is supposed to be happy living in a two-language environment. The French (now called Francophones) will go to their own schools, listen to their own radio, watch their own television, and have all the jobs which will now be required to be filled by Bilinguals or by Francophones. English-speaking Canadians (now called Anglophones), will go to their own schools (where many of them will be taking "immersion" French courses), will listen to their own radio, watch their own television (both of which will have an increasing content of French language), and either do without jobs or learn French.

Both language groups will fight about where their respective schools will be located, about distribution of municipal taxes, about jobs, housing, public entertainment, business, and probably even about the air we breathe.

Experience over the last several years, which includes the experience of the City of Ottawa, the Province of New Brunswick and Northern Ontario, shows Bilingualism to be a bit like a huge smoke-ring which is growing outward from the Province of Quebec. Outside this large ring, all of Canada is English-speaking. Directly under the smoke ring, all is Bilingual, or in transition from English to French. And inside this growing ring, where the smoke has cleared, all is now French.

Apart from this, "Bilingual" is an expression used to grade Canadian Government public servants and the Canadian Military. Like graded beef, or pork, Canadians are now graded "Bilingual" in categories one-to-four. And so one's grade of bilingualism has some large measure of importance in his or her employability and chances of promotion within the Public Service and Military of Canada. You will note however that one's grade of bilingualism is not as important as the annotation on one's documents under the heading of "Mother Tongue". For you see, the takeover is not concerned with whether or not one can speak French. What concerns the individual's place in tomorrow's official Canada is whether or not he or she is French-Canadian. That one simple fact is probably more indicative than anything of what is happening in Canada.

Federal Government Takeover

In Chapter I, we saw how the Canadian Government (in its

broader senses) was being handed over to French-Canada by Mr. Trudeau. Now let's examine a little more closely the reasons for each of the various steps in the light of what has occurred since then.

Following the passage of the Official Languages Act, the indication of what was in store for Canada was given by Mr. Trudeau's public statement that he intended to man the Public Service of the Government of Canada with more French-Canadians so as to bring the Public Service more into line with the numerical ratios of Canada's two main language groups.

From Mr. Trudeau's statement, most people would assume two things. First they would assume that the Canadian Government did not already employ many French-Canadian public servants. This was not the case. The Government of Canada did in fact employ a great number of French-Canadian public servants and at all levels. The only difference was that their working language up till then had been English, except in Quebec where both languages were used. Now Mr. Trudeau wanted the working language of French-Canadians within the Federal Government to be French. To this end he set about to recruit scores of thousands of French-Canadians whose working language would be French.

The second point one would assume from Mr. Trudeau's statement about ratios in Government was that Mr. Trudeau would limit French-Canadian recruiting for the Public Service once the ratios of public servants approached the population ratio. Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Trudeau, it now turns out, intends that all of the Public Service, from Halifax to Victoria, will have to be able to speak French, with the vast majority of its employees being French-Canadian by mother tongue.

Equally indicative of what is coming is the changeover of whole departments and sub-departments within the Canadian Government to the use of French as their working language. This strategy has been assisted by the Government's parallel policy of relocating many of the Canadian Government offices from Ottawa to the City of Hull which is located in the Province of Quebec, just across the Ottawa River from the City of Ottawa. By so locating large portions of the Public Service, the Government can bring to bear the "spontaneous" pressure groups as well as the Quebec Language Act which requires that all business in Quebec be conducted in French. Thus the

Canadian Government Public Service converts to French in continuing preparation for the decentralization of government for the colonization of Canada from coast to coast by French-Canada. There is a certain flavor of genius to all the planning that has gone into this, which must be admired. Now let's look at the Canadian Cabinet.

As Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau had the perfect right to appoint whomever he wanted for his Cabinet. He could have chosen an all-French Cabinet if he had wished. As it was, it was about half French. What is interesting is the positions that he filled with French-Canadians and the roles these particular ministries have subsequently played in the takeover. First the Minister of Defence. The Department of National Defence has become one of the most important tools in the takeover of Canada, for three reasons: its spending power; the number of people it employs and their mobility; the fact that the Department of National Defence is at home in all parts of Canada. These reasons are quite apart from the possible uses of that Department in holding down insurrection, holding up an unpopular government, or constraining a recalcitrant province.

The three Canadian Services of Army, Navy and Air Force had already been integrated into one Force under the former Pearson (Liberal) Government. This made control through one chain of command, and promotion through one Personnel Branch now possible. At the same time Mr. Trudeau appointed a French-Canadian Minister of National Defence on the political side, he also appointed a French-Canadian as Chief of the Defence Staff on the military side.

Since then, the following are some of the steps that have been taken within National Defence to convert Canada from English to French. The Chief of Personnel Department for the Canadian Forces has become French-Canadian controlled and predominantly French-speaking. The Recruiting Centres of the Canadian Forces have become French-speaking. Their primary job is to recruit French-speaking candidates for Canada's Armed Forces, and to discourage English-speaking volunteers. Promotion within the Forces is now heavily weighted in favor of French-Canadians. Having sat on a promotion board in Ottawa, I have seen this at first hand. The whole administrative set-up for National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa, which includes pay, personnel records, pension, travelling, has now been totally staffed by French-Canadians. Virtually all clerks, typ-

ists, stenos recruited on a permanent basis for National Defence since 1968 have been French-Canadian, with the net result that an English-speaking person in any of those categories is a rarity.

As with all other Canadian Government departments, any civilian or military position which *might* have contact with the Canadian public, however remote the chance, or contact with anyone else in the Government, has been reclassified a bilingual position as of early 1974. This means that when that position becomes vacant, it will be filled by a bilingual person. The same applies to all supervisory and management positions above that position. Since there is no one who can conceivably not have contact with their fellow workers, all of the Government and Military thereby become bilingual.

But wait. We have forgotten that whole units of both Government and the Military have been converted entirely to the use of French-language only. In the Military, these include a destroyer, several air bases, and several formerly army bases. How do the rules of bilingualism apply here? The fact is they don't, but the issue is not really important, since the real objective, that of converting to French, has already been achieved.

The mobility of the Canadian Forces and their families within (and out of) Canada is having a notable contribution to the programmed French-speaking colonization of Canada. Wherever a French-speaking serviceman is posted in Canada, his family goes too. Wherever his family goes, they are entitled to have French schooling. Where the Province concerned can't be browbeaten or bribed by the Federal Government into providing such French schooling, then French schools are provided on Department of National Defence property by the Department itself. The Department also provides bilingual Base Exchanges (similar to PX's), restaurants and grocery stores, on each base. The employees of these services also need French schools. Since every document generated by the Defence Establishment now has to be generated in both languages, translators are also required on each base. Meanwhile each Armed Forces Base across Canada, including the Dockyards, has blossomed out in a plethora of signs in the French language, for the purpose of providing Canada in advance with its look of the future.

As ever, Department of National Defence contracts in the Province of Quebec continue to provide jobs which are tantamount to

Liberal votes in the province. As always, funds from the same contracts find their way back to the Liberal Party in Ottawa.

So all in all, the Department of National Defence is a very large and useful tool in the conversion of Canada to a French-speaking nation.

Because all of what we are looking at makes pretty heavy going, I would like to digress for a moment to look at the human side in order to show what is happening to Canadians as people. I am not advocating that Canada go back to where it was, for that would now be impossible. In fact, right at this moment I don't want to advocate anything.

When we come to the bit on the use of communication and propaganda later on, we will see that a great deal of emphasis has been put on encouraging French-Canadians to speak French, and to avoid using English. In the pre-Pelletier era, French-Canadians generally used English when dealing with English-speaking Canadians for the simple reason that most English-speaking Canadians didn't speak French.

In general, people of both language groups who worked in the same office got along very well. The same applied in the Armed Forces where French-Canadians were part of ships' crews or aircraft crews, or tank crews. We got along well because we had the commonality of the one working language, albeit the French-Canadian virtually always had the handicap of having to be able to operate in his second language.

But what is happening now? Now Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Trudeau tell French-Canadians to speak French. As a result, when two or more French-Canadians join any government office now, their communication is done in French. At coffee-break they leave the office and join more French-Canadians in the cafeteria, where they sit around in one or more groups speaking French. As more French-Canadians are recruited into the Public Service, the French-speaking groups get larger, and the English-speaking groups get smaller until they disappear as one office staff after another becomes completely French-speaking. The point is, there is no longer any communication between French-Canadians and English-speaking Canadians. Where Mr. Trudeau came to power in Canada preaching Canadian unity, he has succeeded in achieving 100% Canadian disunity. He couldn't

have been more successful if he had passed legislation prohibiting any further communication between French- and English-speaking Canadians.

During my last year in Ottawa the typist outside my office was a French-Canadian girl who spoke English without any trace of an accent. On our lunch-breaks during the winter she would sometimes help me with my French, and now and again we would just talk. At one point she told me about the office she had been in previously. It had been a typing pool. She said that the French-Canadian girls sat at one end of the office and the English-speaking girls sat at the other end. And she said that it was so terrible that she just sat in the middle, all by herself. But after a while she couldn't stand it anymore, so she left.

The same division of Canada is of course occurring throughout the Public Service and the Armed Forces. The conversion of one destroyer to the French language in a Navy the size of Canada's was guaranteed to create bad feeling. The conversion of other military units to the French language is having exactly the same effect, division of the country and its people. The same division will now occur wherever the two language groups come together, in banks or department stores, or supermarkets, and the end result will be the same. The one group will move in, and the other group will retreat, as long as retreat is possible.

There was one other point of interest with regard to the Canadian Military. In their rush to convert Canada's Military from a predominantly English-speaking institution to a predominantly French-speaking one, the rules were changed both to reduce the age at which a person could retire with a pension, and to reduce the notice which had had to be given by a person wishing voluntary release. This notice was in fact reduced to two weeks.

The flood of English-speaking Canadians trying to get out of the Forces because of the obvious favoritism being shown French-Canadians was such that voluntary releases had to be changed back to a six-month waiting period. Even so, officers have been going out to retirement without anyone being present to take over their jobs. To Mr. Trudeau's Government, this doesn't matter, since it is accelerating the realization of their overall plan for a totally French-Canadian Armed Forces. It is however a matter that has been of concern to

anyone who cared about the purpose of the Forces. Incidentally, the decline in morale of the Canadian Armed Forces as the result of Mr. Trudeau's so-called Bilingualism is such that I can state unequivocally that "service-to-country" is a thing of the past. The only threads holding Canada's Armed Forces together at this time are pay, pension, and in some cases, personal ambition. Those are pretty meagre threads.

Within the Cabinet, we have looked at the Department of National Defence. Let's look at the Attorney General next. The Attorney General looks after, among other things, the Canadian Federal Prison system and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Within months of Mr. Trudeau appointing his first Cabinet, Federal Prison Guards from coast to coast were compelled to sew on new shoulder badges bearing French insignia. Federal prisons, like all other Government Departments had all their signs changed from English to English-and-French. The business of changing signs in Canada, incidentally, has become a multi-million dollar business. Apart from all the paper and cardboard signs within government buildings, there are plastic, and wood, and sheet steel signs out-of-doors that have had to be changed. All the street-name signs in the City of Ottawa are being changed, as well as in all the towns across Canada that have already been declared bilingual. In national parks, signs of branded wood have been changed. On public buildings, signs cut into granite, and cast in brass and bronze have been changed. At the Canadian Forces Base at Rockcliffe, in a four year period, I personally saw all the signs on the Base changed four times each. What the pretext has been for the number of changes I can't imagine, unless someone's brother-in-law happened to have the contract. The business of changing signs alone in Canada is costing the Canadian taxpayer many hundreds of millions of dollars since it also includes changing the printed Ministry identifier on each car, truck, bus and aircraft in the Canadian Government Service.

But back to the Attorney General. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police serve a number of functions. They serve as territorial police for the Northwest Territories and the Canadian Arctic. They serve as contracted provincial policemen for all the ten provinces except Ontario and Quebec. They also serve in Federal Parks and on Federal business, both within Ottawa and across Canada. They are heavily

involved with Government security, with counter-espionage, and with all forms of counter-subversion. The conversion of the RCMP from a primarily English-speaking institution to a French-speaking institution has been of paramount importance to the Trudeau-Pelletier takeover. To that end, the same tactics of recruiting heavily within Quebec, and discouraging recruiting elsewhere are being employed. Similarly accelerated promotion for French-Canadians within the Force has become the rule. I was told by one RCMP sergeant that there are French-Canadians being promoted to the rank of Inspector who can't even spell inspector. Certainly he was bitter, and that is exactly what I say that Canada is coming to, a country full of bitterness.

Without leaving the Attorney General's plans for the RCMP, I want to briefly mention the 1976 Olympics. Montreal was chosen for the site of the 1976 Olympics because the Mayor of Montreal, without consulting anyone else in Canada, let it be known that he wanted it there. Expo 67, which had celebrated the hundredth anniversary of Canada's Confederation had also been held in Montreal, and it had been a good thing for Montreal and for Quebec. The Canadian Federal Government admitted to having spent some 400 million dollars in preparing for Expo 67, and it very likely spent a great deal more. Other countries and the public at large also spent a great deal of money there.

However, with regard to the 1976 Olympics, the Canadian Federal Government played it cool at first. Realizing that the Canadian public would not countenance having to pay for another public wingding so soon after Expo 67, Mr. Trudeau initially stated that the Canadian Government would not support the Olympics.

After that initial statement, which was made as a public announcement, things changed. The Federal Government soon saw the Olympics as the first real chance to present Canada to the world as an all French-speaking country. To that end, Canadian Olympic 76 postage stamps were printed, and special Olympic 76 coins were minted, all paid for by the Canadian taxpayer. But the proceeds from the sale of these stamps and coins will all go to pay for the Olympics. Here is the interesting point. One virtually needs a magnifying glass to see any English at all on these stamps and coins. They are for all practical purposes, totally French. And so were the 1976 Olympics them-

selves. The only place for English-speaking Canadians at the 1976 Olympics was as paying public, where they were slightly less welcome than Americans. English-speaking Canada was accorded English language television rights for the English-speaking side of the CBC, and that was it. The 1976 Olympics were the debut of the official new French-Canadian face of Canada for the world to see.

Which brings us back to the RCMP. In preparation for the Olympics and, coincidentally, to get the RCMP switched over to French as soon as possible, new-entry training time for the RCMP was sharply reduced so that more French-speaking recruits could be hurried through and into uniform. Our government leaders don't sit around twiddling their thumbs. They think.

What now about the Secretary of State Department? The hub and the executive centre for the conversion of the Canadian Government to Bilingualism was of course Mr. Pelletier who was the Secretary of State up until he became Minister of Communications. Mr. Pelletier must be described as a genius for organization. He must also be described as rabidly determined to have Canada a French-speaking country. We have already touched on the Secretary of State's organization for dealing with Directors-General-for-Bilingualism within each of the Government Ministries. (Ministries used to be called Departments in Canada, but in France, Ministries denote sections within the government, while Departments denote what we would call Provinces.) So, of course Canada is changing to Ministries. I use the two words interchangeably. As well as having direct lines into each ministry for controlling Bilingual policy, Mr. Pelletier had direct control of the Public Service Commission which recruits and promotes public servants. Further to that he had direct control of translation services and of what used to be called the Queen's Printer, which was responsible for everything published by the Government. And so Mr. Pelletier as Secretary of State was a very powerful man. The changes wrought by him in that position are too numerous to list in detail, but I will generalize on a number of them.

His primary function was to replace English-speaking Canadians with French-Canadians in all senior and critical executive and administrative positions within the Public Service. This has been achieved by straight appointments to jobs, or by reorganizing departments and juggling individuals within the reorganizations. It has

been achieved by declaring positions to need bilingual incumbents, and then simply filling the positions with bilingual incumbents. The problem of dealing with existing incumbents is not a serious one. They can be put on language courses, or moved sideways into dead-end jobs where they sit out their days until retirement. A nose-count of the 1975 Canadian Government Telephone Directory will show the success achieved by Mr. Pelletier in converting Canada's government to French control. His absolute control over recruiting for the Public Service has been invaluable in this task.

Mr. Pelletier's second task was to give the Canadian Government a French facade so that the actual transition of the Government to French-language control would not be noticed. This he has achieved by changing every Canadian Government telephone operator, every Government building receptionist, every building commissionaire, every elevator operator to French-speaking. He has changed virtually every clerk, typist, steno, and office receptionist in the Public Service to French-speaking. And those that have not yet changed will be changed as soon as the remaining English-speaking job-holders either die off, get pensioned off, or quit. Again, selective recruiting, coupled with available salaries and bilingual bonuses have been sure-fire.

A number of years ago when all this change was looked on by most English-speaking Canadians in Ottawa as something of a temporary bad joke, there was a story going around about the lifeguard who sat idly by and watched somebody drown. When he was asked why he didn't swim out and save the drowning person, he replied, "Swim? Who can swim? I'm bilingual".

That one may have been a little far-fetched, but I can remember a true incident that was just about as bad. One of the hazards of living in Ottawa is that periodically one has to take visitors up to show them the Parliament Buildings. The last time I went on such a tour, our guide was obviously bilingual.

When we came to the Parliamentary Library which is noted for its interesting interior of carved maple, our guide advised us that it was beautifully carved in white oak. As we looked into the Parliamentary ante-rooms, we were advised that this was where the Members entertained the press. True, but better left unspoken. As we passed along corridors hung with portraits of past British monarchs, he advised us

that Edward the Seventh was George the Fifth, notwithstanding the large brass inscriptions that said who was who. Knowing there were Americans in this same conducted tour, and having had the privilege of a conducted tour through the Capitol in Washington D.C. by competent guides, I was embarrassed for the whole of Canada by this bilingual jack-ass. There are many people who believe that this same measure of competence is being injected into all levels of Canada's Government and its Armed Forces in the frenzied rush to provide us with a French-speaking Canada.

As well as the business of replacing existing English-speaking people in Government with French-Canadians, the very business of Bilingualism itself has opened up whole new fields of employment in the Federal Government. At a guess I would say that the business of bringing Bilingualism to Canada probably employs twenty thousand people full time in Government and the Canadian Forces. What is more, these jobs are permanent.

There are a number of aspects of Bilingualism which are being implemented by different Government departments, but from the planning and initiation aspects, they can be dealt with as having emanated from Mr. Pelletier.

Included within that group is the move to change certain Government ministries entirely to the French language. The obvious ones in this category for starters would include Immigration, and Regional Expansion. The less that English-speaking Canada knows about what is happening to Canada's immigration policy, the happier they will remain. So what better way than to change the whole operation to a French-speaking one? Exactly the same applies to Regional Expansion. This is the Ministry used for funneling Federal resources into the Province of Quebec on any or no pretext. The same ministry is used for putting the financial push and pull into those areas selected across Canada as being suitable candidates for conversion to Bilingualism. Again, what better way to keep the use of such funds under wraps than by making the operation a French-speaking one. Incidentally, analyses of amounts of Federal moneys made available to the provinces for public works programs since Mr. Trudeau came to power have almost consistently shown the Province of Quebec to be receiving just about as much money as the other nine provinces put together.

As I explained earlier, the move to make certain Government ministries totally French-speaking is facilitated by the other Government bit of razzle-dazzle of moving much of the Government Public Service from Ottawa to Hull. It mattered not a jot or tittle to Mr. Trudeau that Ottawa was named in the British North America Act as the Capital of Canada. Canada's constitution has been made flexible. It is flexibility in the interpretation of constitutions that breeds dictatorship.

In order to achieve this physical move to Hull, the National Capital Commission was simply given the money, and told to get moving. And so a vast amount of government construction is going on in Hull. But since the total expansion that Mr. Trudeau foresees as necessary for the future Federal Government would swamp Hull, a good deal of government construction is also going on in Ottawa. Which brings in the easily-anticipated observation that all of the construction on the Quebec side and most of it on the Ontario side is being done by Quebec construction firms. What is more interesting is that Ontario tradesmen are not able to work on projects in the Province of Quebec, but Quebec tradesmen and construction workers are easily able to work in Ontario.

The large scale changes brought about with the Government Crown corporations we can gloss over because I have already dealt with them. I refer to the change of the operations centre of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation from Toronto to Montreal, to the transfer of the headquarters of Air Canada to Montreal, and the same of the Canadian Industrial Development Bank. Canadian National (railways and communications) and Bell Canada (telephones and communications) are now totally French-language controlled. During the last election, Mr. Trudeau stated publicly that he intended to nationalize Canadian Pacific (railways, airlines and communications) if they did not smarten up their railway passenger service. I asked myself if what he was really telling Canadian Pacific was that he would nationalize them unless they buckled under to his Bilingualism policies. These policies include, incidentally, appointing French-Canadians to the Boards of Directors. I have also often asked myself in the last several years whether there is any direct relationship between the success with which Bell Canada gets Government approval for its frequent telephone rate increases (albeit sometimes

reduced), and the fact that Bell Canada has gone 100% Bilingual. It wasn't too many years ago that Bell Canada was rumored to be ready to pull its headquarters out of Montreal. Now all that has changed.

I have already mentioned the Quebec packaging laws. But now Canadian packaging laws have been brought in which require all goods of either domestic or foreign manufacture to be labelled with the same emphasis in French as in English. Prior to the Federal Government bringing in this legislation, the Quebec Government had introduced its own legislation which stipulated that no product sold in Quebec could have any other language above or larger than the French language on its labels. As an incentive to make the law stick, the public was invited to report on merchants who carried any merchandise contravening this rule. As their reward, informers were offered a share of the fines resulting from convictions. Some enterprising Quebecers made quite a tidy living for a while reporting on unsuspecting merchants.

The packaging laws and the whole subject of having every scrap of data printed in two languages introduce a whole new bone of contention. When the Official Languages Act came in, English started off being printed on top, with French below. Then English was sometimes on the left while French was on the right. In some publications English and French are on alternate lines. In others, one language may start from one end of a book, and the other language from the other end. Now that a little time has elapsed, French is just as often found on the top, or to the left, and the whole issue of which language goes where is the basis for even more growing animosity between Canadians. I was particularly delighted to see a nice new cast-bronze sign commemorating the founding of Ottawa which was placed just across from the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa a year or so ago. The sign was in French on one side and English on the other, with the French side facing the sidewalk. So if you happen to speak English, and you wish to read about the city of Ottawa, you simply walk around behind on the grass. Or, if it happens to be in winter, you can climb the pile of snow located there and read it from that vantage point. Trivial? Yes it is, but it is just such trivia piled higher and higher that starts wars.

The area of language training is probably the only single area involving policy difference between Mr. Trudeau's Federal Govern-

ment and the Government of Quebec. The strong nationalist movement in Quebec wants nothing to do with the English language at all. To this end it wants to see all English schools closed, and no instruction given to French-Canadians in the English language. For an independent Quebec, this policy is understandable.

But for Mr. Trudeau's scheme for moving French-Canadians out across Canada for the jobs he is preparing for them, French-Canadians must be able to cope with English for at least an interim period of say, ten to twenty years. To this end Mr. Trudeau is anxious for Quebec to continue with English language training.

On the part of the Federal Government, vast amounts of money and time have gone into the provision of language courses. At this moment there are over 900 permanent language teachers on the staff of the Canadian Government. As public servants these people cannot be released, and will go on to pension and be replaced by others. Just consider the salaries alone, assuming an average salary of \$15,000 per year. The largest of the language schools is the fifty million dollar establishment at St. Jean, Quebec. This establishment began as a military institution, but is now used for government and military students. It is interesting to note that the Commanding Officer of this school was an English-speaking Canadian who was fluent in French. As well, he was one of the most competent and conscientious instructors and administrators that the Canadian Forces have ever had. But the fact that he, as an English-Canadian, was in charge of the all-French-Canadian staff so infuriated them that he had to be replaced. The end result was that he resigned from the Canadian Forces, and Canada lost another good man. So much for Bilingualism being a two-way street.

Another large government language school exists in Ottawa and yet another in Hull. Courses vary from a year of total immersion French or English, to courses involving three week intervals four times a year. The loss of continuity in government work while people are away on language courses is hard to believe, but no one cares. The overall cost cannot be calculated.

For high-priced government executives, courses under luxury conditions lasting for up to a year are sponsored by the Government, in Toronto for French-Canadians, and in Quebec City for English-speaking Canadians.

Where government language schools are not available, government executives can study French or English through courses contracted by the Federal Government with non-government corporations. The cost here also runs to millions annually.

For public servants who have completed a language course, or for those who may be undertaking an interrupted course, Mr. Pelletier has a corps of "language monitors", who will come to an individual's office and spend time at his or her desk monitoring their progress with the second language. Again I have wondered just how big a jump it might be from "language monitor" to "attitude monitor".

While we are on the subject of language training, the obvious change of the Canadian Government from English-speaking to French-speaking control has so panicked a great number of English-speaking parents in Ottawa that they will go to any length to have their children schooled in French. They simply believe (and with reason) that their children will never get a job in Ottawa or in the Government of Canada unless they speak French. And so French-immersion courses are being welcomed in English-speaking schools. As I write this, sixty-six million dollars has already been spent converting English-speaking schools in Ottawa into French programs. In many English-speaking schools, it is now impossible to have one's children schooled in English. Other schools in Ottawa have been converted to French schools for French-Canadians only.

Let me tell you of the stuff of which some of my fellow countrymen are made. This concerns an officer of the rank of Brigadier-General in Canada's Armed Forces. He was most anxious to have his children schooled in French. But as French wasn't then available in the adjacent Public School, he went to the nearest school where French was available, which was a Separate (Catholic) School. "I'm sorry", said the principal of the school, "there is such a demand for French that we can only accept Catholic children". "OK", said the not particularly religious Brigadier, "the kid is now Catholic". And so Catholicism gained another convert.

If the panic to have English-speaking children schooled in French is encouraging to Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Trudeau, consider what it is doing to English-speaking school teachers in Ottawa and points east and west. In times when teaching jobs are getting hard to come by,

the prospects for English-speaking school teachers are vanishing before their eyes. I have heard one mature public school teacher in Ottawa say that, in a few years, English-speaking school teachers won't be able to find a job.

Quite truthfully, when I see what is happening to Canada, and the way Canadians are responding to it, I frequently ask myself if it's all just a bad dream. The whole thing is almost beyond belief.

The provision of "language monitors" also brings to mind other monitors. There are government monitors who ensure that all signs are properly converted from English to both languages. There are monitors who monitor that all public servants who are supposed to be French-speaking are in fact French-speaking. Members of Parliament were even complaining in Parliament that their telephones were being monitored, and although the source of this monitoring was never discovered, it was believed to tie in with Mr. Pelletier, and with attitudes toward Bilingualism. At one point Mr. Pelletier proposed legislation to Parliament that would bar criticism, and presumably discussion of one language group by the other. Fortunately for once, our Parliamentarians looked up from their newspapers, and put thumbs down to that one. There have been rumors, again in Parliament, about the existence of political secret police in Canada. These were only rumors, but secret police would be quite in line with the thinking of the type of man who would ban freedom of speech.

During the early stages of writing this book, an incident occurred which led me to believe that there are government political agents operating out of more than just the Secretary of State's Department. On this occasion we had some friends over to dinner and I was discussing the language situation over a few drinks with a senior government official, a French-Canadian who was arguing very strongly in favor of a united Canada. I questioned how a government which sent out political agitators to all our provinces to incite French-Canadians to be apart from the rest of Canadians, could talk of Canadian unity.

In the heat of the discussion, this man allowed that what I said was true and that there were indeed a number of such people in each province, in some cases as many as several dozen. Quickly however, he caught himself, and with a worried look on his face, he said, "That's a secret. Forget I said that. Forget you ever met me." There were four witnesses to his statement however.

But I didn't forget it because it worried me. The next day I went over to his place, and told him that I was concerned. I said that I had not served for 28 years in Canada's Forces for the privilege of living in a police state. I asked him where in the woodpile Mr. Trudeau kept these people. I guess he realized I was really concerned, because he said, "They could be operating out of offices retained across the country by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (the Honorable Marc Lalonde)." So you see, the war being waged to see who is going to own Canada has no rules.

The curious thing about language training is where does it end? If, for example, the various provincial governments were to tell Mr. Trudeau that they wished to become fully bilingual, then French language schools would presumably be introduced gratuitously by the Federal Government in each of the provincial capitals for the training of provincial employees. Once the provinces had so agreed, then individual municipalities would have to follow suit, and so language schools would presumably be set up by the Federal Government in each municipality across Canada.

But the ability to speak two languages is not inherited. There are only two ways that people can come to have easy fluency in two languages. The first way is by selecting one of their parents from one language group and the other parent from the other group. Perhaps Mr. Pelletier intends to propose legislation to make all Canadians marry into the opposite language group so that bilingualism will be ensured for ever. After all, what could be of greater importance?

The second way of arriving at easy fluency in two languages is by living in one language at home, and being either schooled or employed in the other language. This method has worked in Quebec, but apparently it is not conducive to group happiness.

There is a third way, and that is by being seriously schooled in both languages. But consider the organization involved. Furthermore, most Canadian kids can't get serious enough to make it through school now in one language. Imagine them trying to do it in two.

So back to the question. Where does language training end? Answer, it doesn't. If Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier have their way, there will be language schools in every city, town and village in Canada (except Quebec), until every last English-speaking Canadian has married a French-Canadian and has promised to bring the children up

in the French language. Or am I now getting mixed up with religion? Maybe it's the same thing.

Anyway, the point is, language schools in themselves, combined with their language monitors, and coupled with fairness-and-grievance commissars, will provide a fertile patch in each municipality across Canada for the colonization movement.

Then we move in the French schools to accommodate the children of the teachers at the language schools, and the pressure-sequence for French-speaking services and all the jobs starts again, but this time in every community.

What else has Mr. Pelletier been up to with the Federal Government? One real thorn in the French-Canadian psyche has always been the emotional ties of much of English-speaking Canada with Great Britain. Much of this bond had resulted simply from the common ancestry of much of English-speaking Canada with Great Britain. But strengthening that bond was the human instinct of wanting to relate with something big and colorful and dependable. I am referring in this case to the not too long gone color and dependability of the British Empire.

Having necessarily been long deserted by France, French-Canada had no such feeling of belonging to France. The language differences, and the fact of having been a conquered race meant that French-Canada had no sense of belonging with Britain. And so the absence of belonging to a larger entity has rankled Quebec.

The symbol of this tie of at least a part of English-speaking Canada with Britain has of course been the reigning monarch of Britain, and in turn the symbol of the monarch has been the Crown.

And so, Mr. Pelletier has been out to rid Canada of any remnants of this symbolic tie to Great Britain. Thus, the Crown has been removed from Canadian mail-boxes. Now instead of Canada's mail-boxes being painted the bright red that they used to be here (and still are in Great Britain), they have now blossomed out in the Quebec provincial colors of light-blue and white, superimposed on a hideous wine color. (Quebecers never were renowned for their taste in colors.) For the same purpose, the picture of the Queen is being removed from Canadian currency, one denomination of bills at a time, and from Canadian postage stamps.

The expression "Royaume" had already been dropped from Canada's

Armed Forces when they were integrated. The Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force simply ceased to exist. Instead they became the Canadian Forces. These changes had already been made as a sop to Quebec by the previous Liberal Government under Mr. Pearson.

Since that time however, Mr. Pelletier has tried very hard to change the name of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. But thus far, in this particular case, there has been too much public clamor. I am amazed at how the Canadian public and the politicians will get excited about the change of a single name, but will pay no attention to the outright theft of their whole country right from under their feet.

Equally within this concentrated effort to erase any ties with Great Britain, has been the disbandment by the Government of numerous reserve regiments of the Militia which have, over the last century, had close affiliation with British Army units.

For exactly the same reason, the bagpipes have been struck off the list of instruments which qualify a Canadian serviceman for the trade of musician. Granted, in this day of nuclear weapons, wars will be waged without the skirl of the pipes. But equally well can wars now be waged without the whisper of the violin or the haunting tones of the oboe (I was tempted to say French horn).

A significant example of how business is being brought under French-Canadian control by the Federal Government is through corporate representative groups in Ottawa, elsewhere called lobby groups. In order to deal with and derive favors from a French-Canadian controlled Federal Government, it is now almost mandatory that corporate lobbyists be French-Canadian. Those that aren't already French-Canadian soon will be. If corporations want favors from the Government, such as contracts, tax concessions, price increases, interest-free loans, or outright grants, they have to be prepared to make concessions. And concessions can include either moving parts of their industry or plants to Quebec, or promising to hire French-Canadians (at all working, executive, and boardroom levels) who can be moved from Quebec to other parts of Canada.

Professional representative groups already located in, or moving to Ottawa will also be virtually required to be represented by French-Canadians, and to make similar concessions. In the professional

groups, I include medical doctors, dentists, lawyers and engineers. Trade magazines and professional periodicals are now produced in both languages at considerable additional cost and annoyance to members of both language groups.

The real significance of this manipulation of corporate and professional power by the Government is that English-speaking Canada is being sold out for the dollar. However, the process can also be looked on as simple, unprincipled politics. That very well-known political observer Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge was quoted not too long ago as having said, "Mr. Trudeau is a man completely without principle". I would enlarge on that statement to include Mr. Trudeau and the men around him.

Probably equally as important as the control of corporate and professional groups is control of Canada's unions. Exactly the same train of control applies, including the necessity for having all unions in Canada run and represented by French-Canadians in order to deal with a French-Canadian Government. Concessions by the unions in exchange for concessions on the part of the Government apply exactly the same way.

This form of power-ransom by the Government is at least equally effective with American-based unions and with American and multinational corporations. The reason is that these institutions are on Canadian soil as long as the Government is prepared to have them, but no longer. The game is called "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours".

Through almost direct control of Government (formerly Crown) corporations, exactly the same changes have been wrought by Mr. Pelletier as with the Government. I refer here to Air Canada, Canadian National, the Bank of Canada, the Canadian Industrial Development Bank, Central Mortgage and Housing, and the numerous Government Commissions. The changes wrought are of course the total conversion of management and staff to French-Canadian, plus the conversion of all signs, procedures, and literature to bilingual, right across the country.

An incident occurred about four years ago at the Air Canada desk at Ottawa International Airport where a girl was reduced to tears in front of the public because one of Mr. Pelletier's subsidized provocateurs took it upon himself to become outraged at the discovery that

here was a girl serving the Canadian public who couldn't speak French. But no longer. Now all Air Canada employees serving the public right across Canada are French-Canadian. The same goes for Canadian National. And very shortly it will apply to Canadian Pacific.

The need to provide all Government public buildings with French-speaking receptionists has created at least one incongruous situation that I can think of. On my first, and last, visit to the new National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa, I was greeted by one of the four receptionists in the large impressive lobby. "Hello Lt Cdr Andrew", said Miss D. "How are you?"

"Why, hi, Louise", I said. "How long have you been here?"

It turned out that Louise had been promoted to receptionist, and now she sits in this massive foyer, and, with three other girls, tells people in French or English how to find their way to such-and-such an office. Previously, Louise had been responsible for making the travel arrangements and looking after the expense accounts for about 250 very-much-travelled civilian and Service engineers and technicians! But that's progress, and I'm sure Louise is being better paid to sit where she is, look pretty, and help advance the cause.

One entirely new entity dreamed up to advance the cause of French-Canadian control of Canada from coast to coast is the Canadian Coast Guard. The Coast Guard was presumably formed because Canada's 15,000 man Navy is already fully occupied doing exactly nothing. And so the Canadian taxpayer is now paying for the presence of a fully bilingual Coast Guard to man the already bilingual St. Lawrence Seaway and the soon-to-be bilingual Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

And that pretty well covers the takeover of the Federal Government itself. As you can imagine, with vast staffs planning Bilingual strategy, there have been a million things going on in the woodwork, most of which we will probably never know about.

The Takeover of Ottawa, Canada's Capital

A few short years ago when it became obvious what Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier were up to, the then English-speaking Mayor of the City of Ottawa said in a loud, clear voice. "The City of Ottawa is not going to become Bilingual as long as I am Mayor".

Within a matter of a few months, His Honor was appointed to the Bench. His Honor resigned as Mayor, and was replaced, without benefit of election, by a French-Canadian Mayor. The city of Ottawa had started to become Bilingual before His Honor's chair had cooled off. Ottawa is now totally Bilingual.

What does this mean? It means that all new employees at City Hall will be French-Canadian. It means that City Council meetings are now provided with simultaneous translations in both languages, at a cost that started out at seven hundred dollars a meeting. It means that the Ottawa Police Force is being changed to French-Canadian. At last count, the Chief of Police and all three of his Assistant-Chiefs were French-Canadian. It means that all bus drivers who are not already French-Canadian will become so as soon as the jobs of English-speaking bus drivers become vacant.

The conversion of Ottawa to Bilingualism means that every city-engineer, plumber, laborer, street-cleaner, assessor, electrician, meter-man, gardener, building inspector, and fireman will become French-Canadian. It means that the people who dispense building-licences, dog-licences, marriage-licences and business-licences will become French-Canadian. It means that school administration of English-speaking as well as French-speaking schools will become French-Canadian controlled.

It means that each and every street sign in Ottawa and each and every traffic sign in Ottawa have already been changed to bilingual signs.

The conversion has already meant that every public gathering in the City of Ottawa must have either a bilingual master-of-ceremonies, or two MCs, one speaking each language.

You will notice that I mention nothing about the conversion of stores, hotels, restaurants and businesses to bilingual staffs. This has already long been achieved in Ottawa by Mr. Pelletier's paid and voluntary agitators. Incidentally the technique of harassing businessmen into providing French-Canadian staffs is particularly effective with Jewish businessmen who are especially sensitive about not wishing to offend any racial group. As a side observation, the pressure of French-Canadian nationalism in the City of Montreal has resulted in a large movement of the Montreal Jewish community to the Toronto area. Exactly the same is true of as many English-speaking

Montrealers as have been able to find means to move to Southern Ontario and to points further west. Unfortunately these same tricks are going to follow them to Toronto, Vancouver and everywhere else.

And so there is very little to add to what has happened to Ottawa. It is becoming in very short order a French-speaking city which is appropriate enough I suppose, in its new role as the seat of a French-speaking Federal Government in a French-speaking country.

Just in passing, I would estimate that the cost of changing street signs and traffic signs within the City of Ottawa must have cost something in excess of two million dollars. That sounds like a lot of money, but it is probably a conservative estimate. For one thing, the city had just finished putting in a complete new set of pedestrian traffic lights when bilingualism came in and so they changed to a new system which uses little figures representing people rather than words. Couple that with the fact that Ottawa has a lot of street and traffic signs, all of which needed to be renewed, re-painted and replaced, and two million bucks doesn't sound too high. But the two million itself isn't my point. My parents live in Ottawa, on a street that has a dangerous intersection which was completely devoid of a stop-sign in either direction. Nor was there even a yield-sign. And so about two years before Bilingualism hit Ottawa, I went along to the city councilman representing my parents' part of the city, and asked him what he could do about having a sign put up at that dangerous corner. I told him that it mattered not what kind of a sign, or in what direction it pointed, as long as drivers along one of the two streets at that intersection knew that they had the responsibility to stop or yield. "Not a chance", said our councilman, "We just can't afford it".

You may be interested to know that at that intersection now there are three new signs. One says "Cul-de-sac", another "Cédez", and another "Passage pour ecoliers".

When I say I sometimes have a hard time convincing myself that I'm not dreaming all this stuff, that's only half the story. The other half is that I wake up in the middle of the night thinking about it. George Orwell's 1984 had nothing on what is going on in Canada right today. Now let's take a look at the new Mr. Pelletier as Minister of Communications.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PROPAGANDA

In due course, Mr. Pelletier was moved from the nerve-centre of Bilingualism as Secretary of State, and became instead Minister of Communications. Canada's former Prime Minister Diefenbaker, who fancies himself a bit of a wit, made the observation at the time that Mr. Pelletier had been a bad boy, and had been demoted. Nothing could have been further from the truth. Mr. Pelletier had completed his work in the Secretary of State Department. The wheels of Bilingualism were turning smoothly, and every ministry and department had its own organization for carrying out the conversion of the Government and the country to the French language. Mr. Pelletier recognized that he could exert far more influence on the country through the direct control of the communications media, and this he has gone on to do in a way which Dr. Goebbels would have envied.

Direct control of both public and privately-owned radio and television in Canada is held by the Canadian Radio and Television Commission. The CRTC is the licencing and regulating body which comes under the Minister of Communications. The largest single entity by far in Canadian television and radio is the Government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation likes to pretend to the Canadian public that it is a free-thinking organization which is completely independent of the Canadian Government except for its incredibly large budget. Once again, nothing could be further from the truth. If either Mr. Trudeau, Mr. Pelletier, or Mr. Juneau, until recently the CRTC Chairman, so much as cough, the CBC sits bolt upright. If that statement sounds exaggerated, consider this. Up till a few short years ago, the French-Canadian side of the CBC with Headquarters in Montreal was leaning very heavily and obviously to a nationalist and independent Quebec. And they said so both clearly and frequently. But this was contrary to Mr. Trudeau's plans for Canada, and so Mr. Trudeau our Prime Minister told them quite bluntly that if they didn't change their tune, he was going to "lock the CBC's door and throw away the key". Since then, the French side of the CBC, as well as the English side, both hum the party tune, and hum it on key.

There are two general Communications policies with respect to Bilingualism in Canada, one for English-speaking Canada, and the other for French-Canada. For English-speaking Canada, the policy is

that the subject of bilingualism shall not be discussed or used as a program subject. For French-Canada, the subject of moving out into Canada and the joys of being totally French in-and-across Canada, are very much approved topics which are to be aired at every opportunity. These policies apply equally to private broadcasting and television companies as they do to the CBC. These policies and other more detailed policies are quite easily regulated by the simple matter of licence renewal.

But if licence renewal is the whip, there are also carrots in the form of large governmental advertising budgets which can be used to help salve the guilty consciences of station owners.

Both the CBC and the CRTC have been used to increase the French language content of English radio and TV programming, and to reduce the English language content of French stations. While the reason for the latter may not be obvious, the CRTC has actually been limiting the broadcasting time which can be devoted to English language songs on French stations and channels. On the English language stations and channels, the move has been to increase the French content. This is done by providing childrens' programs in the French language, by having French lessons for both children and adults, and by having a much-increased content of French songs. If you don't happen to like being bombarded with this form of brainwashing, then the answer is to watch American stations. Unfortunately, only those Canadians who live within about fifty miles of the border can get American stations. The rest have to put up with Mr. Pelletier's plans for developing the Canadian mind.

As a cheap form of rationalization for the increased French content on English-speaking channels and stations we have Mr. Pelletier's claim that he is helping to develop Canadian talent. The fact is, most Canadian talent that is any good automatically goes to the States. It goes for two reasons. First for the money, and second because any one individual would soon saturate Canadian viewing facilities. No matter how good any performer is, no one wants to have to watch him or her more than once a week.

The same excuse of helping Canadian talent is being used by our Minister of Communications to cut down on the American content of Canadian television viewing. This gimmick presumably has as its purpose the idea of developing a distinctive Canadian personality, a

person who speaks neither French nor English properly, and who revels in the achievements of Jacques Cartier, Cardinal Richelieu, and Pierre Trudeau.

The net achievement of Mr. Pelletier's efforts thus far has been to bombard the radio waves with two particular thrushes, one French-Canadian, and the other English-speaking Canadian. The former, to judge by her vibrations, believes she is the reincarnation of a not-long-deceased Paris street-singer whose name escapes me at the moment. The English-speaking singer on the other hand affects an accent that is underprivileged Nashville. While both are no doubt very nice and delightful singers, too much of anything is too much. So much for the development of a distinctive Canadian personality.

More effective in Mr. Pelletier's achievements has been the establishment of a chain of French language television stations across Canada in anticipation of the colonization from Quebec and from France. You will appreciate that the purpose of these stations is not to provide entertainment but to retain the integrity of French-speaking communities as they develop. Or to put it another way, the purpose of these stations is to prevent assimilation of the new French-speaking communities by the existing English-speaking communities.

This chain of stations was started while Mr. Pelletier was still pulling the strings from the Secretary of State Department. The country has also been blanketed with live and robot radio stations in the French language, both in advance of the shift of population from Quebec, and in an effort to convert Canada's native peoples to the French language. An effort on my part to get a list of all the French TV and radio stations constructed since Mr. Trudeau came to power met with a blank wall on the part of the CRTC. However, there are other ways, and a list of these stations is included as Appendix "A".

Earlier I mentioned that English language television viewers have also been getting a heavy dose of historical drama stressing the part played by early French-Canadians in the explorations and settling of what was then known of Canada. These bits of tripe which are, I presume, supposed to make English-speaking Canadians feel warm all over for the present takeover, are generated by the National Film Board. The National Film Board is another Canadian Government

facility which has been taken over both in control and in staffing by French-Canadians.

Up to this point we have not seen too much of Mr. Pelletier's work that really merits extraordinary admiration. But there are goodies to come.

With the approval of the Official Languages Act and recognition of French as an Official Language of Canada, some concern was expressed by at least one vocal Ukrainian group in the Winnipeg area. What about them? Why should the Ukrainian language not have equal status? To Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier, here was a heaven-sent opportunity to start driving a series of wedges into English-speaking Canada. As I mentioned before, French-Canada is a race. English-speaking Canada is a mix of Poles, Ukrainians, Finns, Swedes, Italians, Germans, English, Irish, Scotch and any other nationality you care to name. And so Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier opened a new sub-department for cultural affairs in Ottawa to start playing up ethnic backgrounds. This has been going on simultaneously with the efforts to play down the part Britain has had in the development of Canada over the past two hundred years.

Now we come to Canada's 1974 birthday celebration on the night of July 1st, at Parliament Hill in Ottawa. A massive crowd was assembled, most of them having been bused in by the Secretary of State's Department from different parts of Quebec. And presented for their enjoyment by the Secretary of State's Department, but not announced as such, was an all-French-Canadian evening, conducted and staged virtually entirely in the French language. To anyone watching French language television, it was an all-French show. Canada's capital was unquestionably and totally French. All the introductions and announcements made from the stage were in French. There was French singing, and dancing, and old-time fiddle playing. Interspersed for a bit of color and variety were some Slavic and Scandinavian dancing groups. For the benefit of English-speaking Canada on the English-speaking TV channel, a television camera was trained on an English-speaking CBC announcer in the audience. And this human puppet was programmed to come into view and to make his announcements in English at exactly the same time that announcements were made in French from the stage. The camera switching and microphone switching for this performance were truly

beautiful. The whole pageant told French-Canadians exactly what Mr. Pelletier wanted to tell them—that Canada now belonged to them.

I am quite certain that most English-speaking Canadians didn't have a clue that anything strange was happening, other than that the program had an inordinately large content of French-Canadian entertainment.

That program definitely put Mr. Pelletier at least on a plane with Dr. Goebbels. I can recall an old movie-cut of Hitler slapping one of his cronies on the back and doing a little jig on the occasion of the French surrender during World War II. I can just imagine Mr. Trudeau in the same role, during that performance from Parliament Hill, slapping Gerard Pelletier on the back, and saying, "Hey old buddy, you sure gave it to them that time." He surely did. This same camera-switching gimmick is now used, but perhaps less blatantly, for all Canadian sports events, for political events and interviews, and even for international events. The name of the game is to keep the word before French-Canadian audiences that Canada from coast to coast is their country.

The attempt by Mr. Pelletier to wedge open the ethnic groups, on the English-speaking side of Canada, is not a new idea. The same game has been played in South Africa for years, only there the wedge is kept firmly in place between the blacks and the Cape-coloureds. The process is of course known as, "Divide and rule". The Secretary of State's Department now pays 37 employees to wedge open Canadian ethnic groups.

Control of the publishing industry to keep the subject of bilingualism out of the public eye was effected by Mr. Pelletier while he was still Secretary of State. But since this form of control comes under the heading of communication and propaganda, I prefer to deal with it here.

The Canadian publishing industry has been in a financially unhealthy state for some years. This situation results from the competition of television, combined with the rising cost of producing and distributing books. As the result of these hard times, most Canadian publishers have been tempted to sell out to their American competitors. Most already have. There has therefore been some pressure put on the public to have what remains of the Canadian publishing in-

dustry subsidized by the Canadian Government. Such subsidization is now in effect. The outright grant of a million dollars to one publisher has been made public, and it can be assumed that other amounts have gone to other publishers. In view of the method of operation of the Trudeau-Pelletier takeover, one would have to be very naive to believe that amounts of up to a million dollars are being handed out without at least a friendly suggestion being made that "perhaps the subject of Bilingualism could be played down in the interests of 'Canadian Unity' and harmony".

The same suggestion is being made to newspaper publishers across Canada in exchange for full pages of ads, month in and month out, of government advertising for government jobs. Such control of the newspaper industry in Canada is childishly easy, for the simple reason that newspaper ownership in Canada is in a very few hands. Such control does exist, and only hard core news items which cannot be avoided are being printed. Even those go far back amongst the trivia.

Probably the two most widely-read periodicals in Canada are Time Magazine and the Readers Digest. Although both of these periodicals are, or were, published in Canada in specifically Canadian editions, and therefore are hard-pressed for Canadian content, nary a word is mentioned on the Bilingualism issue. This despite the heroic moves being made by Messrs Trudeau and Pelletier in handing over the country. I cannot believe that these two magazines, both located in Montreal, don't or didn't know what is going on in Canada. The reason for their cooperative silence is that both these periodicals are, or were, in Canada by special arrangement with the Canadian Government, each with their own special concessions. They are therefore only too willing to play down the Bilingualism issue at the Government's request, in the interests of "Canadian Unity".

Mr. Pelletier has indeed imposed just as effective censorship on Canada as was exercised on Nazi Germany. It includes radio, television, books, magazines and newspapers.

Combine this control with the propaganda programming that we are getting on radio and television, and we can safely say that Mr. Pelletier has devised as comprehensive a system of censorship and propaganda as was ever dreamed of by any dictator.

Earlier I suggested that as many as twenty thousand people may

now be permanently employed by the Canadian Federal Government, its corporations and agencies in the full-time work of advancing Bilingualism and an all-French Canada.

The figure of 20,000 people is not unreasonable. There are 900 language instructors employed by the Public Service Commission alone. The Secretary of State Department's primary concern is the advancement of Bilingualism throughout the country, and thus most of its personnel were hired for that work. The same applies to the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages. To a large extent it applies to the Public Service Commission, and to a lesser extent to the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission, to the Department of Communications, to the CBC, to Health and Welfare, to the Treasury Board, to National Defence, to Regional Economic Expansion, to Supply and Services, to Transport Canada, to Manpower and Immigration, to the National Capital Commission. Indeed to some extent it applies to all of the 188 separate entities listed in the Government Departments Index.

The number of permanent translators in the Canadian Government now runs to thousands, including those grouped centrally, those located in individual ministries, and those spread across the country. Each ministry has its Bilingualism Program division which tests, monitors, and records language performance of individual employees. Some ministries have Directors General of Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Deputy Directors General of Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Directors of Policy and Plans for Bilingualism, Directors Bilingual Program Evaluation, Directors Translation and Terminology; and appropriately large staffs to go with these grand titles and grand salaries.

The Government of Canada Telephone Directory for the Ottawa area alone has 333 pages which are crawling with Official Languages Sections, Language Program Branches, Bilingual Program Divisions, Official Languages Branches, Language Schools, Translation Sections, Translation Bureaus, Special Operations Branches, Official Language Minority Groups Directorates (how many Official Language Minority Groups are there?), Citizens Participation Directorates, Assistance to Community Groups, Social Communications Groups. Enough! This doesn't even include information services, many of which are there for the same purpose.

THE PRESSURE ON THE PROVINCES

By now you will have discovered that what is going on in Canada is nothing that Canadians can be particularly proud of. I include in that statement most Canadians, both the people who are doing the taking, and the people who are being taken. But I want to deal a little more with attitudes later. First let's just finish off the incredible business of the takeover itself.

With the Federal Government and Ottawa securely turned over to French-Canada, and with all the resources of the Canadian Government in their hands, it is clear that Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier now have to concentrate on getting the remaining eight provincial governments converted to Bilingualism (New Brunswick has already succumbed). Once the provincial governments have fallen, the municipalities go down automatically because the municipalities operate under provincial jurisdiction. At that point the takeover of Canada is complete. So let's just quickly review the steps. Bear in mind through all this that the Federal Government of Canada holds the purse strings over the provinces. In the steps that follow, it doesn't matter too much whether a province already has small French-speaking communities or not, although where such communities do already exist the takeover can be greatly speeded up, as it was in New Brunswick.

STEP ACTION IN TAKING OVER A PROVINCE

1. Move in French-speaking military personnel and their families to all military bases. Provide bilingual Base-Exchange facilities. Provide translators so that Base orders will be promulgated in two languages. Request the Province to provide French-speaking schools. If they fail to do so, provide DND French schools on DND property.
2. Convert all signs on Government property to French and English.
3. Move in French-speaking Royal Canadian Mounted Police and their families to all communities in those eight provinces policed by the RCMP. The same for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Request the Province to provide French schools.

4. Move in French-speaking Customs and Immigration Personnel and their families to all Canadian border points and seaports.
5. Move in French-speaking personnel (with their families) to man all Air Canada offices and Air Terminals across Canada.
6. Move in French-speaking personnel (with their families) to man all CN and CP ticket offices, CN and CP hotels across Canada.
7. Move in French-speaking telephone operators to all cities to comply with new Federal Communications regulations which require bilingual operators.
8. Decentralize the Canadian Federal Government sufficiently so as to be able to locate at least one predominantly French-speaking Department or sub-Department in each Provincial Capital.
9. Move in French-speaking personnel (and their families) to man the already constructed French language television and radio stations across Canada.
10. Move in French-speaking personnel (and their families) to all Crown corporation offices across Canada. These include Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Bank of Canada, branches of the Industrial Development Bank. Convert all signs on Crown corporation property to French and English.
11. Move in French-speaking personnel (and their families) to all Federal Government regional offices across Canada i.e. Post Offices, Unemployment Insurance Offices, Manpower Canada Offices, Department of the Environment Offices, Supply and Services Overseeing Units, Regional Economic Expansion Offices, Indian and Northern Affairs, Welfare.
12. Request or demand the provinces to provide all-French schools in all centres to accommodate the families of French-Canadian personnel moved in under Steps 2-11 above.
13. Provide Canadian Government French language instruction for all English-speaking Government employees in all centres having Federal Government employees.

14. Having obtained French schools in all centres, request provinces to provide copies of all legislation in both languages. Since this entails extensive translation, move in translators. Demand all licence bureaus be made bilingual.
15. Move in pressure groups to embarrass store and business owners into providing bilingual clerks, waitresses, salespeople, managers.
16. Bring pressure to bear on provinces to make provincial and municipal police forces bilingual.
17. Bring pressure to bear to have the whole of each provincial government's civil service converted to bilingual.
18. Bring pressure to bear to have municipal governments of all cities, towns and villages made bilingual.
19. Bring pressure to bear to have provincial courts made bilingual.

Of the various steps listed above, all are underway and being forced along just as fast as can be done. I regret the need for repeating the foregoing steps, but I feel that the scope of the operation can best be appreciated in point form.

In the outline of the Secretary of State's organization you will recall there were groups of people responsible for education at the various levels, including secondary schools and university levels. As I had already noted, education is the responsibility of the provinces. Notwithstanding this, the Secretary of State Department has taken on itself to subsidize both universities and students by making scholarships available for the purpose of having French-Canadian students moved across Canada.

What is particularly incongruous in Mr. Trudeau's preaching about Bilingualism being desirable for Canadian unity is that Mr. Pelletier as Secretary of State was most vocal in being opposed to schools being shared by English- and French-Canadians in the Province of Ontario, even on an interim basis. Mr. Pelletier was in the forefront of having French-Canadian students in both Cornwall and in Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, stage strikes and demonstrations for the purpose of getting their own totally French schools. French-Canada does not intend to share schools or any other part of Canada. It wants it all.

In dealing with Federal Government pressure on the provinces, we

have to look briefly at how the provinces respond. We must consider two things. First, the Federal Government of Canada provides very little in practical value to the country. Insofar as it is not even managing to provide a stable economy, we would have to say that the Federal Government's only real practical contribution to the country is a postal system. And this we pay for not only with our taxes, but by buying stamps every time we mail a letter.

My point is this. The hundreds of thousands of people employed by the Federal Government, and the billions of dollars contained in the Federal Budget, can be brought to bear, however inefficiently, on any project deemed desirable by the Canadian Prime Minister. And the immediate project is of course Bilingualism. Put in another way, a lot of pressure from a lot of different angles can be brought to bear on Canada's provincial governments by the Federal Government of Canada.

Unfortunately the provincial governments, which are more concerned with the day-to-day problems of living, do not have the same volume of resources to expend on resisting this pressure. As a result of this, Federal Government demands for the advancement of Bilingualism are referred to provincial committees. These committees are of necessity staffed by a good representation of French-Canadians who are understandably anxious to advance the French-Canadian cause. Thus when these committees come forward with their findings and recommendations, they are all too likely to lean in the direction of the combined pressure from without and within. The provincial governments, with threats of bigotry poised over their heads, are thus caving in to the pressure of Bilingualism, regardless of public opinion, which is not even being consulted. That then, is what I mean by pressure on the provinces.

As the last aspect of the mechanics of the takeover, let's look at the method that has been used by Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier to manoeuver the Province of Quebec into their overall scheme.

THE MANIPULATION OF QUEBEC

It is obvious that without a large following from both the people and the Government of the Province of Quebec, Mr. Trudeau's plans for the French-Canadian colonization of Canada would amount to

nothing. Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier must have a large reserve of mobile French-Canadians to call on. How then in the light of the spirit of nationalism and independence that exists in Quebec, is this large following possible? How is it possible when two hundred years have shown French-Canada that it doesn't want any part of two languages?

The answer is simply that Mr. Trudeau is telling French-Canadians that they can have the best of both worlds. They can have the Province of Quebec all to themselves, and the whole of the rest of Canada as well. They can in fact leave Quebec and yet stay French-Canadian in any part of Canada. And Mr. Trudeau is telling French-Canadians this in the language that everyone understands. He is telling it in dollars. Let us count the ways.

Perhaps I should begin by explaining that the political party in power in the Province of Quebec was, till recently, the Liberal Party. The fact that Quebec's reigning Party was the Liberal Party put it very close to Mr. Trudeau's own Federal Liberal Party. Being close, it was in a position to share the political kitty as well as to share in the plotting of Federal political strategy. By the same token the Quebec Provincial Government had the full resources of the Federal Government to help plot Quebec Provincial political strategy. Add to this the fact that Mr. Trudeau is a close personal friend of the ex-Premier of Quebec, Mr. Robert Bourassa, and we find a very close working arrangement between the Canadian Federal Government and the Quebec Provincial Government up to now. Add the further fact that practically every high level political and bureaucratic appointee in the Canadian Federal Government over the past eight years has come out of the Province of Quebec, and the rapport between Ottawa and the Quebec Provincial Government came as close to being perfect as political rapport can get.

Now what about money? There are dozens of legal ways that Federal money has literally been poured into Quebec. Let us go back to 1967, when four hundred million dollars were poured into the Province of Quebec for the construction of EXPO 67 alone. In 1976 we had the Canadian Olympics, where at least as much money was piped into Quebec. This time however the Federal Government did not announce how much money it was spending. Instead of outright grants, the money was disguised in the sale of special Canadian post-

age stamps and coins which were totally financed by the Canadian taxpayers. Lotteries have always been illegal in Canada. Suddenly, the Mayor of Montreal decided to run lotteries anyway, for the purpose of financing the 1976 Olympics. Notwithstanding that lotteries were illegal, the Quebec Provincial Government decided that the response to these lotteries was so wonderful, that the Mayor of Montreal should not have the entire proceeds to himself. And so the Province of Quebec took over the Olympic lotteries, and is still running about 3 per year, with first prizes of a million dollars, tax-free. But did the Canadian Government step in and stop the lotteries as being illegal? Not at all. The Canadian Government instead laid on gala nights for the big lottery draws on coast-to-coast television, each draw being from a different provincial capital and each time in both official languages.

I mentioned earlier that the infrequent announcements of public works spending within the different provinces by the Federal Government have shown the Federal Government to be spending about as much money in the Province of Quebec as in all the other nine provinces combined. The question that would occur to most civilized people is, why is this countenanced? The answer is quite simple. Each department of the Federal Government gets its huge annual budget approved, and after that the individual large expenditures get approved by the Treasury Board, which is directly controlled by the Federal Cabinet. And I believe I mentioned in the early pages of Chapter I who comprise Mr. Trudeau's Federal Cabinet. Mr. Trudeau's excuse to the public for funneling all this money into Quebec is that Quebec is a depressed area and therefore needs special consideration.

Apart from once-in-a-century events like EXPO 67 and the 1976 Olympics, what form does Federal public spending take in the Province of Quebec? The old stand-by used to be new post offices for each city, town and village. With the new variations in Government dreamed up by Mr. Trudeau, new post offices are pretty mundane. These days we are getting new language schools at 50 million dollars a copy, new CBC headquarters at \$75 million a copy, new Coast Guard headquarters, new International Airports, new offices for Regional Economic Expansion, for Manpower Canada, for Unemployment Insurance, and for the various new headquarters of Crown cor-

porations. The vast amounts of construction in the City of Hull to house Federal Government offices don't all come directly out of government coffers, but because the Government guarantees to rent these buildings for years to come, it amounts to the same thing.

So much for public works spending. In the area of money going directly to the Provincial Government we shall never know the amounts involved, although they must be appreciable. The Provincial Government of Quebec no longer participates in any form of national social insurance schemes, but gets its money directly from the Federal Government, and parcels it out to its citizens under its own formulas. This is intended, in the case of the Baby Bonus, to provide more incentive to larger families than is desired in the general Federal formula. With the plans of Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier in mind, it is easy to see why the Federal Government would allow Quebec to take this action. But in these days when responsible people are talking about zero-population-growth, the action would seem to be less than responsible for an intelligent Prime Minister.

The other reason the Quebec Provincial Government wants control to dole out social security is to give the voters the impression that all good things come from the City of Quebec.

One of the big pipelines for Federal money into the Province of Quebec is of course Defence contracts, which employ thousands of men at various shipyards and thus help to keep the Province backward by wasting useful labor and skills.

Thus far we have looked at Mr. Trudeau speaking to Quebec, the Province, in the language of money. Now consider how he speaks to individual Quebecers in the same way. If you happened to be living in or around the City of Ottawa in these last few years, you would have noticed that scores upon scores of new businesses have sprung up. In the field of building construction, which is booming there, just about every French-Canadian who is not directly employed by the Federal Government has blossomed out with a new truck and is in some form of contracting or sub-contracting business. And thus while the building construction is being done by Italian and Portuguese labor, the trucking contracting is being done by French-Canadians. Finding the capital to become set up in business doesn't seem to be any problem at all these days for some.

At the Canadian Forces Base at Rockcliffe, just on the edge of Ot-

tawa, I noticed a lot of things that were hard to swallow during my last four years there. For example, I noticed that of scores of permanent laborers and tradesmen on the base, virtually all were French-Canadian. Notwithstanding the large labor force on the base (a purely paperwork base now, incidentally), there seemed to be all sorts of work going to outside contractors, all of which were again French-Canadian. Instead of the swimming pools being sand-blasted and repainted every three years they are now done annually. Perfectly good roads on the base were being torn up, re-graded, and replaced. The replacement of scores of signs four times in four years for no apparent reason, I have already mentioned. So those would appear to be some of the ways that Federal money is going direct to Quebecers who are not directly employed by the Federal Government. Other ways include Federal university scholarships, Canadian Arts Council grants, Opportunities for Youth, and paid summer travel for students, all of which are controlled through Mr. Pelletier's former office of Secretary of State.

The third means that Mr. Trudeau uses to convince Quebecers that his way is the only way for Canada is through direct employment. Direct employment includes the Federal Government, the Armed Forces, the RCMP, and the numerous Government-owned corporations and their holdings. Direct government employment with its built-in security is a most convincing argument in a country that is covered with ice and snow for six months of the year. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, there were Canadians on waiting lists to get into Canada's Armed Forces for the pay and security they offered. The same was true of the Canadian Government. Today we have Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier begging French-Canadians to enter Canadian Government service at fantastic salaries, with bilingual bonuses, and with annuity schemes that are as good as any in the world. Offering French-teachers from the Province of Quebec the privilege of transferring their annuities to the Federal Government scheme is just too good to pass up.

I can remember meeting a young French-Canadian girl on a bus trip from Ottawa to Toronto a few years ago. She had a job as a stenographer with the Department of External Affairs, and had been with the Department for a few months. Her words to describe her job were as follows: "I don't do anything at all, just sit there, and you

wouldn't believe how much money they are giving me''. These days there is nothing to be gained by quoting salaries, since they are changing so quickly. But I could give you an idea of how much money she was making by saying that it was just about as much as I had been making as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy a few years before that. At that time I'd been out of Naval College for more years than I'd care to remember.

What I'm trying to say with these various illustrations is that with the apparently unlimited financial resources of Canada behind him, and the genius for propaganda of Mr. Pelletier beside him, Mr. Trudeau has very effective means at his disposal for convincing young Quebecers that they should be at his side in his march on Canada. Whether Canada's resources are in fact unlimited is of course another matter, but it is evident that Mr. Trudeau intends to treat them as if they were. At a guess, I would say that more than 100,000 French-Canadians have been hired into Federal Government and Crown corporation services since Bilingualism raised its head. And I would guess that when existing rules and plans for Bilingualism come into effect, that number will swell to 200,000. At an average salary of fifteen thousand dollars a year, that comes out to three billion dollars a year in salaries. That is a pretty hefty wad of money to have at your disposal to persuade a lot of people to come and work for you. If it turns out that Canada's resources were not unlimited, the problem will be left for Mr. Trudeau's successors to sort out. But meanwhile, Mr. Trudeau will have converted Canada into a French-speaking country.

Mr. Trudeau has had one last but very strong factor working in his favor in his efforts to get young Quebec behind him. Quebec has become very much aware of its own worth and existence. It has become alive and nationalistic. In this state of mind, Quebec is vital and it is moving. Being on the move it can be easily led without spending too much thought on where it might be going. But there is no doubt that money is what signs the people on.

I have now dealt as comprehensively and as exhaustively with the mechanics of Mr. Trudeau's takeover of Canada as any reader should have to suffer through. If the subject merits more detailed treatment in the future, both the writing and the reading of it can be left to scholars. If I haven't succeeded in helping alert Canadians to

what is going on around them, this sampling of how the real experts operate should provide some useful hints to enterprising minority groups in other countries.

Right now I want to tidy up what has been achieved in the Canadian takeover just to bring the picture back into focus.

In terms of momentum, the Canadian takeover is going as fast now as ever, and probably faster. The move to classify all those Government jobs as Bilingual which have any contact with the public, only came into force in 1974. The effect of this fantastic bit of strategy will not be fully felt for several years yet, until the existing English-speaking incumbents either quit, die off, or retire. However the fact that the changeover will not be completed for some time does not mean that the transition will be a slow one. As mentioned earlier, the change to French-speaking telephone operators, clerks, typists, and stenos in Government was completed so quickly that it seemed to happen overnight.

THE CHANGING FACE OF CANADA

By the changing face of Canada, I mean the face that is being presented to Canadians at home, to visitors to Canada, and by Canadian representation abroad.

I think it is safe to say that this face, or possibly it should be these faces, are changing faster than the body itself, although not by much. The reason behind changing the Canadian image as soon as possible probably qualifies as one of the more brilliant moves in the takeover planning. The reason, again, is so that everyone across Canada and elsewhere will get used to seeing the two languages from coast to coast so that the transition from English-speaking control to total French control will not be noticeable.

This is a point that I am sure only Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier could answer, but I suspect that when the Official Languages Act was introduced, that these two gentlemen didn't in their wildest imagination conceive of pushing things as far as they have gone today. I really believe that it was not until they started moving along, trying first one thing and then another, that they discovered they could do whatever they wanted to the Canadian people, and no one would squawk.

But we are dealing with the changing face of Canada. I have al-

ready mentioned the roles of French-Canada vs English-speaking Canada at the 1976 Canadian Olympics. Any stranger attending the 1976 Olympics would quite easily have made the assumption that Canada was a totally French-speaking country.

Here is an interesting item. The Governor General is the Queen's official representative in Canada. Up until after the Second World War, the Queen's representative was usually a distinguished Briton, and the last several of such included Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan), the Earl of Athlone and Viscount Alexander of Tunis.

Following General Alexander, the Queen, at the recommendation of the Canadian Government, took to appointing distinguished Canadians to the post of Governor General. Since the post is very much an honorary one, it matters not who fills it, as long as he or she is a credit to the country and presumably to the Queen.

Whoever does fill the role though does open Parliament, and sign legislation, and call on the appropriate political leader to form a government after an election. He or she also represents the Queen, or Canada if you prefer, at all formal occasions.

Of the last three Governors General, two have been French-Canadian. But something was added with the last one, for now instances are occurring where the Queen's representative in Canada replies to English correspondence in the French language.

Did I say that the takeover was marching along? Indeed it is. To me, that is tantamount to the Head of State saying: "You have erred by addressing me in English, but I am correcting you by replying in French".

Such action is not done erroneously, because mistakes of this nature are not possible. This is done intentionally. And it is done to tell English-speaking Canada where it stands, which is on the way out.

The changing face of Canada should be obvious to anyone arriving in the country. From arrival at bilingual Customs and Immigration; while waiting at the bilingual Canadian International Airports; at bilingual hotels; in dealing with the bilingual Federal Government in Ottawa; using bilingual telephone systems; shopping for any product in any store.

Canada has even been endowed with a new vocabulary by its Bilingual Government. We are no longer English-speaking Canadians and French-Canadians. Now we have become Anglophones and

Francophones. We also have to be either unilingual or bilingual. The choice of the expressions Anglophone and Francophone was not the brightest of moves simply because they are so similar to the expressions Anglophobes and Francophobes, which is perhaps what we are really becoming.

Any program put out today by the Canadian Federal Government must now have a handle on it which is as suitable to Francophones as to Anglophones. And hence we have: Communications Canada, Information Canada, Hockey Canada, Sport Canada, Ski Canada, Bell Canada, Agriculture Canada, Heritage Canada, Labour Canada, Revenue Canada, Statistics Canada, and dozens of others.

The Colonial Bus Lines which formerly operated out of Ottawa took a while to change its name. For a while it became the Voyageur-Colonial Bus Lines, and blossomed into Quebec's colors of light blue and white. Then the name Colonial was dropped altogether, and now it is just the Voyageur Bus Lines. And of course the Voyageur buses don't come into the bus depot or bus station in Ottawa any more, they come into the TERMINUS VOYAGEUR. I know that because it says so in big letters on the front of the terminus.

The Ottawa Transportation System doesn't exist any more. Today it is simply Ottawa Transpo, and of course it is fully staffed by French-Canadian drivers. A new dial-a-bus system recently introduced in Ottawa is called the Teletranspo.

As well as being obliged by law to label every product sold in Canada in two languages, manufacturers are now racking their brains to provide their products with names which will delight the French ear. And so the supermarkets are now full of strange-sounding name-brands which, I hope, make more sense in French than they do in English. In a similar vein, automobiles produced in Canada have always been labelled so as to appeal to the French-Canadian buyer. Hence we have Parisiennes, Grande Parisiennes, Grand Prix, Chevelles, Acadians, and a host of others.

I noticed recently that the Federal Government procedure of labelling all government and Crown corporation vehicles in French on one side and English on the other is beginning to slip slightly. CN, once known as the Canadian National Railways now simply labels its trucks Canadien National, and doesn't seem to mind who cares. After all, someone had to be first.

One of my summer pastimes is attending Highland Games, of which there are a number in Canada. Here for a whole day at a time I can delight in watching thirty or forty bagpipe bands competing against each other, usually in a crowd of twenty thousand or so spectators, most of whom are as enthusiastic as I am. In the last year or two, the organizers of several of these Games have discovered that they qualify for money to help cover expenses under one of Mr. Pelletier's Secretary of State cultural handouts. But there is a rider to this handout. In order to qualify, they have to import a Government-selected French-Canadian speaker to open the proceedings (liberal fee and all expenses paid by the Government of course). And so for the last two Highland Games at Maxville, Ontario, 20,000 Canadians and Americans of Scottish ancestry have had to stand for twenty minutes and be lectured at in both French and broken English on the pleasures and privileges of living in a bilingual country.

On each of these occasions I very nearly had to bite my tongue off in order to keep silent. It was all I could do to stop myself from screaming out: "Why don't you go back to your damned Province of Quebec, cut it loose and sail away with it."

I spoke earlier about the effort by Mr. Trudeau's Federal Government to play down, and hopefully phase out Canada's ties to the British Crown. This doesn't really bother many Canadians under the age of forty, since any Canadians who grew up in the television era are more American-oriented than British-oriented. However, the incongruous part is this. The Queen and various other members of the Royal Family are still invited to Canada from time to time. But they are very pointedly not invited to the Province of Quebec. Despite this obvious snub, everywhere the Queen goes, the official routine is carried out in both French and English, and the Queen, or her representative, have to reply in both languages. The Queen, and anybody who cares to watch, are simultaneously being told that they are in a French-speaking country now, and "don't forget it". The gall of Mr. Trudeau and his bunch really has to be admired.

Abroad, in Canada's representation at its embassies, consulates, trade and commerce units, the same effort is being made to re-staff with French-Canadians as soon as possible. This effort abroad has several purposes. The first of these is to provide Canada with a French image abroad slightly in advance of the full takeover. The

second is to steer as much external trade and commerce as possible to the Province of Quebec. A third reason is to strengthen Canada's ties with the various French-speaking countries for the purposes of both increased trade and increased immigration. And finally the simplest reason of all. A French-Canadian-controlled Federal Government simply wants to be represented abroad by French-Canadians. It's a matter of pride.

Earlier on I compared Bilingualism to a huge smoke ring expanding outward from the Province of Quebec. I suggested that outside the growing ring, Canada was English-speaking. Under the ring, where the smoke hangs thick, the country was both French- and English-speaking. Inside the ring where the smoke has cleared, the country is totally French.

As an example of that analogy, we could say that today the City of Ottawa still lies under the smoke ring, although the smoke is fast moving on. Adjacent to Ottawa, and very much in the Province of Ontario, lies the City of Vanier. Not too many years ago, Vanier was called Eastview, and it had a large English-speaking population. In Vanier today however, the smoke has cleared, and there is no nonsense about Bilingualism there.

In Vanier the police department, the fire department, the city council, the schools, hospitals, hotels, stores and everything else are French. Street signs and even billboards advertising Japanese cars are all in French. At the boundary of Vanier and Ottawa, the sign doesn't say "Welcome to Vanier", it says "Bienvenue à Vanier". And at least one member of the Vanier City Council has been quoted by one of the Ottawa papers as saying, "To hell with this nonsense of changing street signs to French, let's take over the country NOW".

But lest Canadians in other parts of Canada think that this can never happen to them, let me cite one other example. I grew up in a gold mining town in Northern Ontario. When I was in high school, there were about 1400 students—all of them English-speaking. Three years ago I saw an ad in the Toronto Globe and Mail for a bilingual vocational guidance teacher for my old school. A year ago I saw another ad in the Globe and Mail for the same school. It said "French- or English-speaking Mathematics teacher wanted. French preferred." And the ad gave the name of the school principal who is

now of course, French-Canadian. Guess who will get the job.

On a visit a year ago to this town, my first in ten years, I went into my old bank to cash a cheque. There I found the mode of address was no longer English but French. Be advised Canada, Mr. Trudeau and his men have their plans for converting every corner of this country to the French language, your corner as well as mine.

We have now covered the takeover in detail and are up to date on its present status both in effect and in appearance.

Before moving on to consideration of the consequences of all this to Canada and its people, I would ask you to recall two things! Two years ago, Mr. Trudeau's Canadian Ambassador to France told the French National Assembly that Canada was going to be French-speaking from coast to coast.

Less than a year ago, Mr. Trudeau's good and close friend, Premier Bourassa of Quebec had a Bill passed which states that the Province of Quebec now has only one Official Language. That language is French. To me those two facts indicate only one thing. The 75% of Canadians who are English-speaking have been taken. They have been taken like no other people on earth have ever been taken.

4

The Consequences

THE CONSEQUENCES OF WHAT?

Mr. Trudeau would have Canadians believe that Bilingualism is an end in itself. Bilingualism is supposed to make French-Canadians, in every part of Canada, equal with other Canadians as the result of legislation which gives the two languages equal status. Well, almost in every part of Canada. Everywhere except in the Province of Quebec where French-Canadians recently became infinitely more equal than a million other non-French-Canadians.

As I hope I have shown by now, I just plain don't believe Mr. Trudeau. The urgency with which Mr. Trudeau has been handing over the Canadian Government to total French-Canadian control, and the urgency with which he has been moving French-Canadians out into all corners of Canada, tell me that Bilingualism is not an end in itself, but simply a means to an end. Bilingualism is in fact a mechanism for converting Canada from a predominantly English-speaking country to a totally French-speaking country. Otherwise, why the urgency?

In other words, Bilingualism is just a tool which will be scrapped once the job is done. The reason for eliminating Bilingualism is that French-Canadians don't want two languages in Canada. They don't want English in the Province of Quebec. They don't want English in the Province of New Brunswick. They don't want English in the Canadian Federal Government. And they don't want English in those towns and schools that have already been taken over in Northern and Eastern Ontario. And since Mr. Trudeau's chief lieutenant, Mr. Pelletier, is unabashedly the chief proponent of doing away with the rights of English-speaking Canadians, we have no alternative but to

accept the fact that Bilingualism is nothing but a smokescreen for what is really happening, which is the takeover of Canada.

But regardless of what we call it, and disregarding for the moment why it is being brought about, what will be the consequences of the phenomenon that is actually now happening in Canada?

First of all, I would like to be able to say that I believe in the possibility of two language groups working side-by-side in the same country. But it does not work, even with the most honorable intentions of all parties, simply because we are human beings. Canadians are no more compassionate, or understanding, or loving than are the Yugoslavs, or the Belgians. If we think we are, then we delude ourselves. Since I don't even believe that the intentions of the proponents of Canada's Bilingualism are honorable in the first place, I would have to have a high level of faith indeed before I could believe in two "official" languages working across Canada.

Indeed, I forecast grim things for Canada. But I don't do it just to spread gloom and doom, as Mr. Diefenbaker might say. I do it knowing that Canada still has the alternative of splitting off into two separate and totally amicable countries, an alternative which few countries in similar circumstances have ever had or ever will have again. If this alternative is taken, and soon, Canadians can not only avoid what I am about to forecast now, but can go on to paint their future any color they want it.

Now let's get back to what is in store for Canada unless Canadians soon come to their senses.

It is my guess that within ten years from now, Canada will have gone through six stages, each of which I want to deal with separately. The stages are:

1. Growing resentment.
2. Open hostility.
3. Imposition of a police state.
4. Civil war.
5. The outcome.

If those steps sound drastic for the hitherto peaceful country of Canada, consider the changes that are being brought about by Mr. Trudeau.

In the Province of Quebec, up until the last twenty years, French- and English-speaking Canadians lived quite separately. They each

had their own separate communities. They went, or didn't go, to their own churches. They went to their own schools. By and large their jobs were different, with French-Canadians manning the service industries, the Church, politics, logging, farming, fishing, mining. English-speaking Canadians in Quebec were more commonly employed at the technician and engineering levels of railroading, pulp and paper, mining, and in the world of business and finance. Within the past twenty years, Quebec has wanted to take charge of its own business and industry, with the result that it has made large inroads into management if not into ownership. It is the new competition for the same jobs in Quebec during these last twenty years that has led the numerically stronger French in that province to now virtually outlaw the English language. In other words, it is the new proximity of the two language groups in Quebec that caused the one group to decide that it could no longer tolerate the other.

French communities outside of the province were similarly self-contained and therefore relatively isolated until recently, with the result that there has been little contact, and no friction across Canada till now.

Now, however, Mr. Trudeau through the mechanism of Bilingualism is transplanting, and intends to inject, French-Canadians into every job that there is, right across Canada. That includes all jobs, both government and non-government. And furthermore he is giving French-Canadians preference for those jobs by setting up the artificial need for the French language in virtually all jobs. Even further, he is plunking down French-speaking communities within and adjacent to existing English-speaking communities. And he is telling the newly arrived French-Canadians to demand, at public expense, the best of everything there is: jobs, schools, community centres and every possible service in the French language.

Up to this point I have been constrained to say that Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier have lacked credibility in trying to push their Bilingualism onto Canada. Now I will go so far as to say that their actions are equally as irresponsible as they are deceitful. And what is very important is they are being just as irresponsible and just as deceitful to French-Canada as they are being to English-speaking Canada, because the blood that will almost surely flow as the result of their efforts will be just as francophone as it will be anglophone. Now let's see where Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier are pushing Canada.

STAGE I—RESENTMENT

It is a simple matter for Mr. Trudeau to tell Canadians that he has given them no cause for resentment. But let me outline for you some of the things that are being strongly resented by Canadians as the result of Mr. Trudeau's Bilingualism. I will use the first person singular, because by doing so I can best describe how I feel personally on these issues.

If I seem to dwell for some considerable time on resentment, it is because accumulated resentment will be the detonator of the explosion that will blast Canada into civil war. If some of the sentiment seems harsh, it is only because that is the way it is. It is better that these sentiments should be brought out into the light now while something can still be done to circumvent civil war here. Time is running out.

And so, with apologies in advance to my fellow human beings, I very much resent:

- That in eight years as Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau has so succeeded in separating French- and English-speaking Canadians, that nothing will ever put them together again. He has in fact taken away the one common accepted means of communication, which was the English language, as imperfect as the arrangement may have been, and has in its place taught French-Canadians to resent the fact that English-speaking Canadians do not speak French.
- That as the result of the above-noted resentment introduced by Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier, the easy-going friendliness that existed between French- and English-speaking Canadians has vanished. Nowadays in Quebec and Ottawa as well as in parts of New Brunswick and Ontario, in stores, on buses, at gas stations, in public buildings, over the telephone and at the market, every new customer is first categorized as French- or English-speaking by the all-French clerks or attendants, and then is served accordingly. English-speaking Canadians nowadays get curt, unsmiling service, while French-Canadians get almost the same geniality that heretofore used to apply to everyone in a clerk-customer relationship in Canada. But the business of categorizing their customers is causing such a strain, that even this geniality is not what it used to be.

- That French-Canada, having hidden in the weeds for two world wars is now being led by Mr. Trudeau to believe that it is fully entitled to come forward, declare Canada a two-language country, and then proceed to take over simply because French-Canadians are the only people qualified to speak the second, totally redundant language.
- That a French-Canadian Prime Minister who was only a technicality removed from being a draft-dodger in World War II, has the gall to stand at the Canadian Cenotaph on Armistice Day and talk about duty-to-country to a mother who had three sons killed helping save French-Canada from Hitler's forced labor camps.
- That English-language signs have been taken down across Canada and replaced with two-language signs, except in the Province of Quebec, where two-language signs have been removed and replaced with French-language-only signs.
- That the Canadian Government has been permanently legislated into the hands of the French-Canadian race by Mr. Trudeau. That my future and the future of my children and their children will be decided in policy formulated by people who now are, for all practical purposes, foreigners to me, and who are being directed toward the elimination of English-speaking Canadians throughout Canada.
- That the Canadian Armed Forces are being turned over in their entirety to the French-Canadian race, an occurrence that is particularly ironic in view of the limited participation of French-Canadians in the Canadian Armed Forces when they were needed during two world wars.
- That I and 75% of the rest of Canadians who speak English are being represented in Canada and abroad as living in a French-speaking, French-controlled country. The day is apparently rapidly coming when we all may be French-speaking, but it is not here yet. I have to concede the matter of total control being here today however.
- That the merit system has been replaced by the criterion of racial origin in the recruiting and promoting of people for, and within, the Canadian Forces and Canadian Government Service. Where merit goes as the standard, then principles go too. Without principles there is no honesty. Without honesty there is nothing, be-

cause communication becomes meaningless. If this sounds like verbiage, think of it in terms of the Nixon Administration.

- That at the identical time Quebec is resolving its two-hundred-year-old language problem by eliminating one of its two languages, Mr. Trudeau is inverting this self-same two-language problem onto the rest of the country. Knowing full well that it will not work, and that he doesn't intend it to work, he is trying to make Canadians believe that it will work.
- That English-speaking Canadians, having been done out of their jobs and their children's jobs in Canada's Federal Government, Crown corporations and Armed Forces as the result of a contrived need for a second language, are scheduled to lose their jobs and their children's jobs in their provincial and municipal governments, in stores, offices, and in factories, for exactly the same contrived reason.
- That deserving and qualified people are losing (or are not getting) all levels of jobs, to others whose only qualification is being French-Canadian.
- That the primary and sole objective of the Canadian Federal Government since Mr. Trudeau came to power has been to convert Canada to a French-speaking nation, and that the Government's sole objective will remain the same until every city, town and village in Canada has become French-speaking and French-controlled. The cost is obviously of no consequence.
- That thousands of millions of Canadian tax dollars have been piped into the Province of Quebec, both over and under the table.
- That no action has been taken by the Federal Government to deal with Canada's pressing economic problems. That Mr. Trudeau's policy of expanding the Federal Government is adding to these economic problems.
- That Mr. Trudeau is endeavoring to sever Canadian ties with Great Britain while simultaneously publicly advising the citizens of France that the future of their children lies in Canada.
- That Canadian taxes are being spent abroad to push the French language in other troubled countries, for the purpose of advancing the French international fraternity.
- That thousands upon thousands of permanent Canadian Govern-

ment jobs have been established for the sole purpose of creating Bilingualism and advancing the takeover.

- That millions of man-hours are being wasted, and are scheduled to be wasted on linguistics. If those hours were used by Canadians in trying to learn some technology, Canada could be going somewhere other than into bankruptcy.
- That French songs and French lessons are being imposed on me through radio and television. That I am being told what I can listen to and what I should think. That our leaders in government would try to control my tongue and my pen. And with better reason than they can imagine.
- That in less than ten years, the City of Ottawa will be completely French-speaking, and every aspect of Canadian Government business will be French-speaking.
- That Ontario provincial tax-money is being spent to provide French schools which are, under the tutelage of Mr. Pelletier, becoming racist propaganda mills, concerned only with the advancement of the French-Canadian race.
- That on beautiful summer mornings in Canada's capital, I can no longer bid any stranger "Good morning", for fear of offending the newly indoctrinated language-sensitivity of some French-Canadian. Nor can I go down the street bidding people "Bonjour", for fear of offending the growing sensitivity of some English-speaking Canadian. Nor, might I add, do I particularly wish to go down the street bidding people "Bonjour" in what was, until Mr. Trudeau got hold of it, an English-speaking city in a predominantly English-speaking country.
- That in the City of Ottawa, in the once English-speaking Province of Ontario, even shopping is no longer a pleasure. The supermarkets are now manned and managed by French-Canadians, and as a result, the loudspeakers now blare out their commands to the staff in French. The two-faced labels of the boxes and bottles and cans on the shelves stare out at the customer with their French faces forward, and so if you want pears, you look for poivres, and if you want beans, you look for fevres. And the girls at the cash registers, just like Ottawa's bus drivers, and policemen, and shoe clerks, suddenly come all-over stone-faced as soon as they realize you are not French-Ca-

nadian. But were it not so, Mr. Pelletier's spontaneous citizens' groups would be raising hell with the owners.

- That life in Canada has been changed from a life of pleasantness and friendliness to a life of full-time resentment. In summary, I resent having to be resentful of what is being done to my country by a handful of slippery political conspirators.

STAGE 2—OPEN HOSTILITY

A few years ago, when Ottawa still had some English-speaking bus drivers, I happened late one hot afternoon to be on my way home from work on a bus which was being driven by one of this now all-but-extinct breed. We were going along Wellington Street, just in front of Canada's Parliament Buildings when a Quebec automobile cut in right in front of our bus, almost causing an accident. Around Ottawa, Quebec drivers are renowned for their carefree attitude toward human life. Knowing this, and perhaps already worried about the fate in store for English-speaking bus drivers in Ottawa, our bus driver stuck his head out of his window, and in a loud clear voice, he yelled, "Why the hell don't you go back to Quebec where you belong?"

That was the end of the incident. But it might not have been. It was a hot afternoon, and people were short-tempered. If some French-Canadian passenger on the bus, or another driver, or a pedestrian, had taken issue with that bus driver, there would have been a fight. And what is important is that there wouldn't have been just two people involved, because I would have been in it too. And I would have been on the side of the bus driver. And I would have been in that fight dressed in the uniform of a Lieutenant Commander in Canada's Armed Forces.

My point is this. Canada is just one hot afternoon and one small incident away from open hostility. Such an incident may occur anywhere. It may happen in a bar, on a street, at a hockey game, or even at a public meeting. The incident need be nothing in itself. It will not matter a pin who was right or wrong, for the only thing that will be obvious to those close by will be that it is English-speaking Canadians against French-Canadians. And the racial resentment that has been so carelessly piled up by Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier during

the past eight years will be all the fuel that is necessary to generate the first cracked heads in the new era of Canadian racial strife.

Having happened once, it will happen again and again and again, despite efforts by Mr. Trudeau and his Minister of Communications to play down such incidents in the press, on TV, and on radio. One incident will lead to another, and soon, gangs of one racial group will be going out to tangle with gangs of the other group with baseball bats. This in turn will be followed by rumors of atrocities, which will prompt the gangs to take off against opposing communities with rifles and shotguns.

Does this sound far-fetched for civilized Canada? It is a fact that not long ago in one of our provinces, the Sunday afternoon sport used to be going out into the woods to shoot the natives, who, incidentally, were quite harmless. This particular pastime was still going on in just the last century. Canadians look at the Irish situation, and their usual reaction is: "What a crazy bunch of people". And yet English-speaking Canada is loaded with people of Irish descent. Why should their response to racial stress be any different from that of their cousins over in Ireland? Nor are the Irish the only people in Canada who boil over. There is not one person in Canada, regardless of his or her racial background whose ancestors have not gone to war at one time or another over exactly the same issue that has arisen today in Canada. And that issue is nothing more or less than people wanting to control their own country. Canada's problem is that it has two peoples, and only one country. And so the solution of the problem is quite simple, make Canada into two countries.

But I am getting ahead of myself.

STAGE 3—INTRODUCTION OF A POLICE STATE

The transition from a condition of explosive resentment in Canada to a state of open hostility is an obvious and too-easy step. One of the Black Power leaders in the US was supposed to have said that violence is as American as apple pie. Apple pie is not exclusive to the USA. Maybe it was cherry pie, but the same is true.

There is no need to dwell on violence. We have seen, and are seeing, too much of it all over the world. But as ugly as violence is, there is no known way to prevent it, if the circumstances are there.

I have suggested that the next step following violence in Canada will be the introduction of a police state. I suggest that Mr. Pelletier has already done the planning for such an exigency. I will further suggest that the rush to have the RCMP and the Canadian Armed Forces both converted to the French language is a very necessary part of the planning for the imposition of a police state in Canada.

The reason I have no hesitation in making those suggestions is contained in the point already mentioned that Mr. Pelletier has already tried to curtail freedom of speech in Canada. For anyone with that type of mentality, a police state is the next logical step. Presumably, a full-fledged dictatorship is not far behind. Suggestions have already been made that the methods taken to impose Bilingualism on Canada are not far removed from methods used in dictatorships.

Again, we don't have to dwell on the subject of police states, having seen some of them as close to home as in the West Indies. With police states, freedom of speech simply doesn't exist. People who are not in favor of government policy quite commonly cease to exist as well. No doubt Mr. Pelletier sees the imposition of a police state in Canada as just another means to reach his objective.

STAGE 4—CIVIL WAR

If it were not for the presence of the United States right next door, and for the close communication between Americans and English-speaking Canadians (which even Mr. Pelletier will not be able to suppress) I would say that the complete takeover of Canada by French-Canada could be managed, despite unavoidable violence, by the introduction of a police state.

But communication between English-speaking Canada and Americans does exist, and will continue to exist, probably more so than ever. And therefore the chain of events leading to outright violence, and to the introduction of a police state, will without question result in civil war in Canada.

I will go so far as to predict the form of such a war. I foresee the situation being very similar to the Irish situation. In Canada, the power of government, the police, and the Armed Forces will be in French-Canadian control. English-speaking Canadians who will be rebelling against this domination, will be using the US illegally, but

with all sorts of willing assistance for the purpose of arming, training, and regrouping between sorties into Canada. I will even predict that in the event of such a war, American volunteers will be fighting alongside English-speaking Canadians.

Where is such a war liable to take us?

In the first place with the weapons that were developed in Vietnam, such a war would be a very bloody war. Since such a war would involve insurgents against an occupying force, it would be a hit-and-run war. Because two races are involved, hostages would become the order of the day, much as was done in Russia and Nazi-occupied Europe. The factor that makes all of Canada completely vulnerable in the case of such a war is her total dependence on electricity in winter. There is no possibility that such a war would be fought without Canada's primary and alternative means of electrical power generation being completely wiped out. Since most Canadian homes are dependent on electricity to run their oil furnaces in winter, the resulting hardship on the civilian population would be frightful.

It is both pointless and dangerous to speculate in other than general terms on where such a civil war might lead us. At the very least such a war would involve the United States. At the other extreme, it could involve all of the major world powers. Whatever its form, such a war will be as pointless as all previous wars.

STAGE 5—THE OUTCOME

Barring a world holocaust, there are only two possible outcomes from such a Canadian civil war. The one is a separate Quebec. The other is a Quebec once again under the control of Ottawa, this time backed by the big stick of our southern neighbour. So what will have been gained that cannot be resolved today without Mr. Trudeau and his determination to put this country in the hands of his race and us along with it?

All of the foregoing on the consequences of Mr. Trudeau's takeover of Canada has been pretty heavy and bitter stuff. Let's take a breather for a few minutes and look at a few of the lighter incidents that have been happening within Bilingual Canada.

I mentioned earlier that the representation in Ottawa of corporate lobby groups, of professional groups, and of unions in Canada is all now coming completely into French-Canadian control. Such a move

is necessary if any of these groups hope to get any favors at all from an all-French-Canadian controlled Federal Government.

When I speak of professional groups, I mean doctors, dentists, lawyers, and engineers. There are others as well. Up until a year ago, not quite all of these groups were headed by French-Canadians. The group I wish to discuss, which shall be nameless, still fell into that category when this incident occurred.

Several of the Canadian professions conduct periodic examinations for the benefit of members of their profession who have immigrated to Canada and who wish to take up the practice of their profession here. These examinations are the subject of some controversy, because there are people who contend that once an individual has reached professional status in his own country, he should be so honored all round the world. On the other side of the argument are the points that all of the world's countries do not have common standards; that the Canadian professions and their clients must be protected; and that Canada could soon be inundated with members of one profession or another if every one were allowed to come in and hang up a shingle. There are indeed many countries that don't allow immigrants to practice at all, except after completing retraining.

The profession I want to speak about was, and had been over the past several years, heavily swamped with applicants and so its National Examining Board had been setting rigorous examinations.

With the Trudeau-Pelletier emphasis on increased immigration from French-speaking countries, a number of French-speaking applicants filed for examination, and so for their benefit the regular examination was translated into French by a French-speaking member of the profession.

When the examinations were marked, the French-speaking contingent was found to have failed the examination along with many of the rest of the applicants. And so they appealed to the Quebec Provincial Society for the profession. "Outright prejudice", said the Quebec Society to the National Examining Board. "These people were purposely failed because they were French-speaking. We therefore over-rule you and consider them to have passed, and they can therefore practice in the Province of Quebec."

I have several reasons for recounting that incident. The first was to show that the causes for resentment that I outlined earlier don't exist

solely in my mind. They are very real at all levels of Canadian life, even within our respected professions.

The second reason for telling that particular tale was so that I could ask how such an incident can be either avoided or dealt with in a two-language country? What are the choices? Do you make the Examining Board 50% English-speaking and 50% French-speaking? That serves little purpose if the Board members cannot agree on a common examination. It serves no purpose if, having arrived at a common examination, they cannot agree on the strictness with which the examination will be marked. And it serves no purpose if one half of the Board says, "We will decide on these, and you can decide on those", because then there is no common standard and no purpose in being together in the first place. In other words, the problem cannot be either avoided or dealt with in a two-language country. But in two separate countries, one English-speaking, one French-speaking, there would be no problem.

Let me tell you about rights before the law in Canada. Within the Province of Quebec it has been possible up until now to be heard in court in either language. Such privilege is now on its way out in the Province of Quebec, for the simple reason that French-Canadians don't want to have to speak English any longer. But at this identical moment, Mr. Pelletier's citizens' action groups are screaming for justice in the French language across Canada. And so the Federal Government is appointing French-speaking federal judges, and is trying to bring pressure on the provinces to appoint French-speaking provincial and municipal judges. Again, taking into account what is happening in Quebec, what is the point of all this except as another step in the takeover? The provision of French-speaking judges means the need for French-speaking lawyers, French-speaking policemen, French-speaking court clerks, French-speaking court reporters, and presumably French-speaking court janitors. But that is the game Mr. Trudeau is playing.

How about justice right now in Canada? Two years ago, a Minister of the Government of the Province of British Columbia was in Quebec City attending a convention. One evening he went for a walk. He was picked up by the city police, taken to their headquarters and beaten up, because as they said later, he looked like a

bank robber. The man couldn't speak a word of French, and none of his persecutors could have cared less.

In the Province of New Brunswick though, just a year ago, a French-Canadian priest, having been charged with some minor traffic infraction, let it be known publicly that he had no intention of responding unless he was charged and tried in the French language. The Pelletier-oiled wheels of progress went into action, and our priest got his service in French.

Now let's get back to seeing what can be done about what's happening to our country.

5

Why No Reaction?

Before getting into the alternatives to Mr. Trudeau's takeover, let's examine what the factors have been in making English-speaking Canadians slow to react.

To anyone who is aware of what has been going on in Canada during these past eight years, it must seem incredible that there appears to have been no visible reaction by Canadians. But this is indeed almost the case. Why then should this be so?

The reason is simply that Canadians have been completely hoodwinked. And they have been hoodwinked with a whole arsenal of tricks.

Probably the most effective single weapon applied by Mr. Trudeau has been the hypnotic effect that he has apparently held over Mr. Stanfield, until lately the leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in Parliament. Without this hold over Mr. Stanfield, Mr. Trudeau would have gone nowhere with Bilingualism, because he would have been stopped at every move, in Parliament, before the public on television, and in the press. But there was not a peep out of Mr. Stanfield except to say that he took exception to some of Mr. Trudeau's methods and his secrecy. In other words, in the light of what we know to be going on in Canada, Mr. Stanfield was totally in favor of the sell-out of English-speaking Canada. Why should he have been so in favor?

There are only two possible reasons. The first is that the Progressive Conservative Party, very much like the Liberal Party, represents the interests of business and industry, and, therefore, Mr. Stanfield as the head of that Party, was obliged to try to keep Canada as the largest possible single pool of resources, labor and consumers, for the benefit of business and industry, regardless of the wishes of the

people. That, then is a very real possible explanation for Mr. Stanfield's course of action.

The second possibility is that Mr. Stanfield was so naive that he could not see what Mr. Trudeau was doing with Canada. This suggestion is not as incredible as it sounds. There are people, although they are few and far between, who are so honest themselves that they simply don't understand deceit. And not understanding it, they cannot see it. Perhaps, to borrow someone else's expression, Mr. Stanfield could not hear what was going on around him for the fluttering of angels' wings.

The remarks that I quoted earlier from Mr. Marc Lalonde, to the effect that Mr. Stanfield was the ideal man to have as the Leader of the Opposition because he would believe anything, seems to lend substance to this theory. But if this was indeed Mr. Stanfield's problem, then surely he had no business being in national politics, and certainly not as leader of a major party at a time when the fate of the country and the lives of all its people are being toyed with by a couple of modern-day Napoleons and Richelieus. Two last small points before leaving Mr. Stanfield. If Canadian, American, and multinational corporations can see no further ahead than trying to maintain Canada as a single, unified pool of resources, labor and consumers, for their own profit, then they are short-sighted indeed. Business in Canada is going to come to a standstill once we get to civil war. And it will remain at a standstill for a long time to come.

The final comment on Mr. Stanfield is his own remark after having been defeated by Mr. Trudeau at the July 8, 1974 election. In all seriousness, Mr. Stanfield said, "I guess if the Progressive Conservative Party is to get anywhere, we will just have to have a French-Canadian leader". Mr. Stanfield hardly qualified as the Leader of the Opposition. He was in the forefront of Mr. Trudeau's supporters for an all-French Canada, knowingly or otherwise.

And so Mr. Stanfield probably qualifies as the biggest single reason there has been practically no reaction by English-speaking Canadians to the takeover of their country. Because of him, Canadian voters have not been given any political alternative to what Mr. Trudeau is doing to Canada by the one political party that might have been able to do something about it.

What of the other political parties? Let's look at the Trudeau-

Pelletier techniques for laying Bilingualism on the country before we go after the other parties.

In the first place, we must remember that Mr. Trudeau's original theme song was for Canadian unity and for justice for all. Unity and justice are commendable goals. It would take a pretty gutsy politician to stand up and say that he is opposed to Canadian unity and to justice for any particular element of Canadian society.

The fact is of course that Mr. Trudeau was not really interested in Canadian unity, except for a Canada which is united under the French tongue. Mr. Trudeau has also shown that he has had a pretty heavy thumb on the scales of the universal Canadian justice that he was so busy advocating. Justice in the Province of Quebec for example seems recently to have gone out of the window, certainly with regard to the English language.

But Mr. Trudeau's slogans, as hollow as they are, have served his purpose admirably, for whenever anyone dared question his actions, Mr. Trudeau merely had to trot out his slogans of Canadian Unity and Justice for All, and throw in the suggestion of bigotry. Bigotry, as we all know, is something that we in North America don't want any part of. We are not really sure of what a bigot does, and therefore anyone can readily be called a bigot without anything having to be proved. Being called a bigot implies that someone has stepped out of the crowd, which makes him fair game for shooting, stoning or stomping, whichever happens to be the favorite local pastime.

What other techniques have been used to place Canada under Bilingualism while avoiding public reaction? Very early in this take-over of Canada, Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Trudeau realized that the best way to get things done in a Canadian-type democracy was simply to do them and say nothing. And so the various changes of government policy that introduced Bilingualism came about with virtually not a word being said publicly, once the Official Languages Act had become law. Such a technique cannot help but be successful in a country in which television and radio are under good control, and where those in charge of the press can be convinced that the interests of Canadian unity can best be served by playing down, or simply ignoring, incidents of reaction to Government policy.

Of course, incidents of reaction did from time to time occur. How were these handled? The technique used here by the Trudeau-Pelle-

tier team was just to pause, or even withdraw slightly for a matter of a few months in that one particular area of endeavor until the reaction had fizzled out. Once satisfied that the reaction is spent, the technique merely calls for following up on what was intended to be done in the first place. With literally thousands of changes being effected in the transition from an English-speaking Canada to a French-controlled Canada, the momentary pause in the progress of one or even several of these changes would not even be noticeable in terms of the overall progress.

An example of that technique, though not in the field of Bilingualism was the appointment of a Canadian Ambassador to the Vatican. At the time this new appointment was being proposed by Mr. Trudeau, it could hardly fall within the category of "essential for Canadian unity", and so a considerable amount of Canadian reaction was reflected in the press. Using the technique that I have just described, Mr. Trudeau simply put the matter aside, and murmured off-the-record to the press that he had given up the idea. Then, when a few months had passed, he quietly appointed a Canadian Ambassador to the Vatican, and that was that. No more was said. The issue had become a dead horse.

Such a technique will be called clever by some. There are people who will believe that a man who is capable of pulling such tricks is a good man to have on their side. But such a man does have one limitation, for people can never really be sure that he is on their side. There is one way however to resolve any such doubts about such a person, and that is to be on the opposite side. This gives you the advantage of knowing he is not standing behind you. As a bonus, the air is perhaps just a little bit fresher.

A further factor in the lack of public reaction to Bilingualism is that no group of people has been directly affected by Bilingualism at any one time. Individuals have been moved out of their jobs one at a time but never in sufficient quantities at any one time to justify group action. The fact that Government unions were very quickly manoeuvred over to French control also meant that positional changes which related to Bilingualism were not going to get too much attention at union headquarters.

Even more fundamental than the point about unions, is the fact that the earliest and most substantial steps toward Bilingualism were

imposed upon the Federal Public Service and upon the Canadian Armed Forces. Whereas in many other countries, the actions of Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier would have long since resulted in a revolt by the military and a hasty execution of those two politicians, in Canada the Military is expected to obey the policies of Parliament and to respond with enthusiasm to any direction that comes down from above. Exactly the same applies to the Public Service. In the event of an individual being opposed to the policies of the peoples' legitimate representatives, he or she has the prerogative of resigning from the Forces or the Public Service, and of trying to influence public opinion in another direction. Since such a course of action takes at least enough money to survive on, there are very few Canadians within the Public Service or the Military who are able to pursue such a goal. The complete absence of any form of visible reaction to Bilingualism at a responsible level has also been a deterrent to such a course of action, because the individual tends to wonder whether he is just imagining the things that are going on.

Which brings us to the next point. Despite the official efforts to play down what is happening in Canada under the guise of Bilingualism, I doubt that there is a single responsible intelligent Canadian who does not suspect what is going on. And yet, as much as these people deplore what is happening, their only response on being questioned is, "But that's the way it is. There's nothing we can do about it".

I will try to dispute that statement later. If for one moment I thought there was nothing that could or should be done, I certainly wouldn't be wasting my time on this book.

But first, why else has there been no effective reaction by Canadians to what has been going on?

I suggest that the reason is due to our style of living in Canada, which is partly good and partly not so good. On the good side, we are, for the most part, law-abiding. This is a good thing because most of us have no desire to live in a country in which we take our leaders out and blast them full of holes each time we disagree with their policies. On the not-so-good side, Canadians have become such a nation of passive spectators that we can be told anything and we will accept it. If for example, Canadians were told today that prices were going to rise 50% next year, 100% the following year, and

1000% the year after, I firmly believe that they would do nothing about it. And therefore I cannot say that it is to the credit of Canadians that they have not rid themselves of Mr. Trudeau. In view of this, Mr. Trudeau would be quite justified if he appeared on TV next Xmas, and told the nation that in deference to his policy of equal justice to all, he was going to abolish income tax for everyone who spoke French. Mr. Trudeau would be justified in doing so because he would know full well that all English-speaking Canadians who have not already done so would rush out and enroll in a French course.

In the field of propaganda there have been other devices used very cleverly to give English-speaking Canadians the impression that they were getting a good deal in Bilingualism. For example, "two languages, two cultures and a common heritage", are implied to be at least twice as good as one of each, just by their very nature. This is of course all pure baloney. Two languages are the last thing in the world we want. The wonderful common Canadian heritage has been one of strife and bad feeling for two hundred years. The two cultures bit is pure myth. But to the uncritical ear, and particularly to youngsters, all this tripe sounds good, especially when backed up with television jingles that go, "Stand together, understand together". This latter is meant to appeal to Canadians' better nature so that they will be better prepared to accept any form of change that Bilingualism has in store for them. The negative side, "Don't be a bigot", is of course not used, so that when someone is pointed out to be a bigot, he or she stands out as being totally and almost unbelievably inhuman.

I have already pointed out that there is no positive attribute whatsoever to having two languages in one country. In fact it is the very cause of all our trouble in Canada and of much trouble elsewhere in the world. What is happening though, is that Canadians are confusing the business of two languages in one country with the very desirable personal attributes of being able to speak two or more languages. The desirability of any one person being able to speak two or more languages cannot be disputed. Such an ability is to be admired. But to suggest that Canada is going through its present and future motions just so that everyone will be able to speak two languages is of course nonsense. There are a dozen different ways we could better use our time without any thought to languages at all. If we were so hooked on the idea of languages that we couldn't put it aside, I

would suggest the country be split into ten, and each section learn a different useful language. Ridiculous isn't it?

The business of two cultures is equally pure baloney. There is nothing that has come out of Quebec or French-Canada that I can think of that is either particularly distinctive or particularly desirable, and I can most emphatically live without the benefit of any more Quebec politicians. To look at the other side of the bicultural coin, I'm sure most French-speaking Canadians feel exactly the same about the culture coming out of the rest of Canada.

There is one other very important reason why reaction from English-speaking Canada to the takeover of the Government and the Canadian Armed Forces has not been vocal.

The business of handing over the control (jobs in this case) of the Canadian Government and the Armed Forces to French-Canadians has been done in three types of manoeuvres, which are:

1. By hiring and appointing French-Canadians to jobs which didn't exist before.
2. By replacing people in existing billets with French-Canadians, and moving the original incumbents off into quiet corners elsewhere.
3. By filling billets as they come empty as the result of retirement or resignation.

We have already dealt with type 2 above. People were shifted one at a time, and hence had no method of group-redress. Types 1 and 3 manoeuvres don't affect individual English-speaking Canadians when they happen, and therefore there is no cause for either individuals or groups to holler, unless they are, as I am, alarmed by what is happening to the country as a whole. Type 3 manoeuvre is, incidentally, the one that is going on now in full swing, and will result within ten years or so in every Government and Armed Forces billet being filled with French-Canadians. Type 3 manoeuvre also generally applies to the filling of municipal government jobs (clerks, policemen, bus drivers etc.) and hence there is no reason for complaint by the masses, except that jobs which once existed for English-speaking Canadians no longer exist.

Those, as I see them, are the various reasons why there has been virtually no reaction in Canada to the whole of the country, its control and its economy, being handed over to the single racial minority

called French-Canada. Those are the reasons why there has been not a peep out of the 75% of English-speaking Canadians who are soon to find themselves without voices, without jobs, and without a country, unless they choose to become French-speaking.

The reasons for this lack of reaction are not simple, obvious ones, for they have been carefully thought out in advance. There is after all, nothing particularly obvious about what has been going on in Canada, although it isn't hard to follow once it is all spelled out.

As you may agree, Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier deserve a lot of credit for their ingenuity. But I for one cannot credit them any marks for intelligence, because their whole scheme is warped. This should not be surprising because their motives are warped.

I meant to mention the subject of political reaction to what has been going on in Canada. To begin with, there has been not a word breathed on the subject by any of the existing political parties which hold seats in Parliament. I very much suspect that this silence stems from some agreements held between the leaders of these smaller parties and Mr. Trudeau. What the smaller parties would get out of such agreements I can only guess, but I'm sure it would be something more tangible than insincere incantations about Canadian unity.

In the total absence of any reaction by any of the existing political parties, a new party which called itself the Canada Party, was formed in 1973. The Canada Party based its existence on the belief that the recognition of two Official Languages was dividing Canada rather than uniting it. This of course is exactly what has happened. The Canada Party therefore wished to revoke the Official Languages Act as contravening the Canadian constitution outlined in the British North America Act. The Canada Party wished in fact to have Canada revert to exactly where it was before the Official Languages Act, with French-Canadians having exactly the same rights they had always had, but with English being the one official language of Canada.

As far as the well-controlled communications media were concerned, the Canada Party might as well not have existed. The Party founders were granted one interview by television in Ottawa at their own request, and this was carefully edited to give the impression that the Party was anti-French and therefore bigoted. Nothing, however, could have been further from the truth. It is interesting to note that

the principal founder of the Canada Party, a Mr. Crawford, had foreseen what was happening to Canada, and had for five or so years been trying to get Canadians interested politically in what was being done to them. His early efforts did in fact get into one of Canada's weekly magazines, with heavy overtones of bigotry having been applied to the article. His efforts had already come to the attention of Mr. Pelletier and his citizens' action groups, and from then on, day and night, Mr. Crawford and his family had been harassed and threatened by telephone, by squads of Mr. Pelletier's goons who took turns around the clock to make Mr. Crawford's life hell.

Needless to say that with virtually no publicity and with what little publicity there was hinting at bigotry, the Canada Party didn't have very much luck at all during the 1974 Federal Election. However, as the saying goes, it's always darkest just before the dawn. Mr. Crawford's efforts may not have won many points politically, but his courage in the face of the unlimited resources of the Canadian Government has been commendable.

If Mr. Crawford and his Canada Party are to be faulted, it would probably be for their overly-civilized approach to the Trudeau Pelletier team. Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier are certainly not going to let a technicality like the Canadian constitution stand in their way. This they have already shown twice, the first time by enacting the Official Languages Act itself, and the second when they transplanted the seat of the Canadian Government from the City of Ottawa to the "Region" of Hull-Ottawa.

The use of the expression "Anti-French" against Mr. Crawford's Canada Party points out another very handy device in Mr. Pelletier's arsenal for silencing any opposition. "Anti-French" is a very descriptive phrase and one which is hard to deny convincingly. Hence, any efforts by anyone for any reason to dispute what Mr. Trudeau is doing to Canada can immediately be countered with the expression "Anti-French". This has the effect of putting all good-hearted Canadians right alongside Mr. Trudeau in his effort to hand over the country to French-Canada.

To suggest, however, that what is being done to outlaw the use of the English language in the Province of Quebec might be "Anti-English", would be unheard of. The stock answer to that one is that "Quebec is a special case".

It is interesting to note that within a day or so of the Premier of the Province of Quebec declaring in 1974 that the Province of Quebec now has only one Official Language which is the French language, Mr. Trudeau made the public remark to English-speaking Canada only, that "What Mr. Bourassa probably meant to say was that the 'working' language of Quebec, and not the 'official' language, was French". Mr. Bourassa in fact knew full well what he was saying.

I mentioned the confusion between the situation of having two languages in one country, and the personal attribute of being able to speak two or more languages. This confusion has been used to some considerable advantage to gain ground for Bilingualism. This has indeed been a factor in leading some English-speaking Canadians to believe that Bilingualism is a good thing. They are flattered for example, when their children are selected to undertake "total-immersion" French courses at school. Unfortunately these parents are only seeing a part of the picture, for the same total immersion courses are not going on for French-speaking children in the Province of Quebec.

This might be a good time to look at the lack of logic behind Canadian Bilingualism. If all Canadian children were made to go to exactly the same schools, and study exactly the same curricula, and were all made to speak both languages, the system might have merit, except that it wouldn't have any point at all, for one language would suffice. But this is not what is happening. As I have pointed out, French-Canadians don't want to attend "mixed" or "shared" schools. They don't want to attend schools with English-speaking Canadians. In fact they are so opposed to the idea that they will go on strike so as to avoid sharing schools with English-speaking Canadians even on a temporary basis in the provinces they are being moved into. And this refusal to have any sharing of schools is loudly endorsed by Canada's master of propaganda himself, Mr. Canadian-Unity Pelletier. So what's the game? The game is that neither French-Canada nor Mr. Pelletier are the least interested in Canadian unity. French-Canada wants to have nothing to do with English-speaking Canada, except for what there is of it to be taken. And French-Canada apparently doesn't too much mind whether it is all-French in just Quebec or in New Brunswick, or Ontario, or British Columbia, or Alberta, or anywhere else.

Thus the confusion of two languages is only confusion as far as English-speaking Canada is concerned, for French-Canada is not in the least confused about what it is after. But the confusion of English-speaking Canada will only be temporary, for Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier don't intend English-speaking Canada to remain in existence too much longer.

I have said that Canadian Public Servants and the Military couldn't react to a takeover of Canada because Bilingualism represents Government policy. But what about the attitude of business?

There are two factors here. First, business doesn't like change, because business operates to a set of rules. Right now, business understands the rules of operation in Canada. A separate Quebec would mean a second set of rules. Hence it has been easier for domestic business to go along with Canadian Government policy on Bilingualism. Furthermore business has had very little choice, since Bilingualism has been built into the law.

The second factor is that much of Canadian business is foreign-owned and as such, it is here in Canada on a basis of privilege. It therefore has no option but to go along with Bilingualism policy, without any hint of reaction whatsoever.

And so business in Canada has blossomed out in bilingual labels, bilingual advertising, bilingual staffs, bilingual boards of directors, and bilingual lobbies. Presumably, business in Canada, just like the Canadian Government, will soon be under total bilingual control. My only question is, is this what Canadian business really wants, or is it just responding to Government pressure like the Canadian Public Service and the Military? I can only guess the answer to that, and my guess is that most of business in Canada is responding to Bilingualism because it is being directed to do so.

Up to this point in dealing with reaction to Bilingualism in Canada, I have looked on the Canadian Public Service and the Canadian Armed Forces as nothing more than large masses of faceless automata. I have shown why reactions of these masses have not been possible. But what of the personal reaction to Bilingualism by individuals?

Since no polls have ever been taken in Canada on attitude toward Bilingualism, it isn't possible to say how many Canadians out of any given number are either for or against the Government-proclaimed

concept of Bilingualism. But of my own personal knowledge of a number of officers and men in Canada's Armed Forces, I know very few English-speaking Canadians who are in favor of having two official languages in Canada. Furthermore I know few English-speaking Canadians who are not opposed to the use of two languages in the Canadian Government, in Canada's Armed Forces, and in general across Canada.

And I can say exactly the same for a number of acquaintances in the Canadian Government Public Service in Ottawa, and for my acquaintances in many other walks of life across Canada. There have been few get-togethers between English-speaking relatives, friends or casual acquaintances in Canada within the past eight years in which the subject of Bilingualism has not arisen. The subject has not only arisen, but the bare-faced takeover of the Canadian Government, the Armed Forces, and the country as a whole for French-Canada has been vehemently and frustratingly deplored by all parties present.

In citing the reasons for the lack of visible reaction of Canadians to Bilingualism and to the takeover, I have omitted one reason which I think is rather important. Most Canadians, just like most Americans, are trusting people. From elementary school on, Canadians have been, or at least used to be, taught to respect their Government as representing the best of everything there is in Canada. And so Canadians don't expect total deceit from their elected leaders. And not expecting deceit, they find it very difficult to accept, even when it is pointed out to them with all the evidence. This situation of gross deceit where it is not expected, is identical to the last year of the Nixon Administration, when many Americans could not accept the fact that the President of the United States had been lying to them, and not only once, but often. Most Canadians are now finally aware that Bilingualism is not at all what it was described to be, and that it is in reality a thin but clever disguise for the takeover of Canada. Canadians' problem right now is that they don't know what they can do about it.

The near-upset of the Trudeau Government in the 1972 election by Mr. Stanfield, despite Mr. Stanfield having said not a word on the subject of Bilingualism, was obviously a desperate attempt by Canadians to get a new start and leave Bilingualism in the past. But de-

spite this desperate try by the Canadian public, the results of the election were hardly in when Canada's tame news analysts, the ones who are right at home on Mr. Trudeau's Parliament Hill, were telling the Canadian public that Bilingualism had nothing to do with the election results. How did they arrive at the conclusion? Was it through some secret poll held in the Ottawa Press Club? Or did they arrive at this opinion by questioning Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Stanfield? This last suggestion probably gives the answer, for Mr. Trudeau avoided the issue of Bilingualism for the obvious reason, and Mr. Stanfield also avoided it, although his real reason, if he had one, is yet to be known.

We have already spent a lot of time in examining the reason behind there being little public reaction to Bilingualism in Canada. But since these reasons are so important in understanding what has been happening to Canada under the Trudeau Government, I would like to summarize them again in point form. Before doing so, I want to repeat what I believe to be the sentiment of most Canadians, both French- and English-speaking, on the subject of two languages in Canada. First, I believe that French-Canadians are not interested in sharing Quebec or any other part of Canada with English-speaking Canadians. There are French-Canadians who, having recently turned the Province of Quebec into a totally French-speaking province, would now be satisfied to see it become an independent country. Then there are French-Canadians who, under the guidance of Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier, will not now be satisfied until they have turned the whole of Canada into a totally French-speaking country. This has already been demonstrated in New Brunswick, in Northern and Eastern Ontario, and in Ottawa, and is being demonstrated more and more every day right across Canada. But the idea of sharing Canada with English-speaking Canadians is just not in the French-Canadian vocabulary.

With regard to English-speaking Canadians, I believe that there has been only limited anti-French sentiment up until now because there has been only limited direct contact between the two groups. However, there is tremendous growing resentment by English-speaking Canadians at what is being done to Canada by Mr. Trudeau in handing over the Government, the Armed Forces, and the whole of Canada to French-Canadians on the fabricated need for two languages.

The reasons again, then, for lack of visible reaction to Bilingualism by English-speaking Canada are:

1. The control of public and private radio and television by Secretary of State and Minister of Communications so as to preclude the use of Bilingualism as a topic for discussion before the Canadian public.
2. Control of the press, by the generous use of Government advertising, for the purpose of avoiding the issue of Bilingualism.
3. Control of the publishing industry, by outright Government grants for the same purpose.
4. Control of Readers Digest, by virtue of its privileged position in Canada, so as to preclude balanced and complete reporting on the subject of Bilingualism.
5. The absence of any means for Canadian voters to express themselves on the subject of Bilingualism as the result of either:
 - Agreement between Mr. Trudeau and the leaders of the various parties to avoid the issue of Bilingualism, or:
 - Fear of the leaders of the various political parties of being dubbed "bigots", "anti-French", and anti-"Canadian Unity".
6. The use of the labels "bigot" and "anti-French" by Government-paid citizens' action groups against anyone disagreeing in any way with either Mr. Trudeau's policy on Bilingualism or the takeover of Canada.
7. The effective smothering of the Canada Party by the Government-controlled Canadian communications media, and the harassment of its leaders by Government-paid citizens' actions groups.
8. The legal impossibility of anyone employed as a Public Servant, or in the Canadian Military, to express public dissent at what has been happening to Canada under Bilingualism.
9. The Trudeau-Pelletier technique of handing over Public Service and Armed Forces positions so as to cause as little outcry as possible from present incumbents. These methods include:
 - Creating and recruiting for a vast number of entirely new bilingual positions.
 - Legislating that all Government positions will be filled by ei-

ther Bilinguals or Francophones as the existing positions come vacant.

So much for English-speaking Canada's reaction, or lack of reaction, to its own takeover. Regardless of the number of excuses I have put forward for the almost total inertia of English-speaking Canadians, their performance in the interest of their own survival has not been impressive. Nor has the performance of their political leaders. The whole business reminds me in a frightening way that 1984 is not very far off.

With regard to reaction to Bilingualism by French-Canada, there simply hasn't been any. Those French-Canadians who are intent on an independent Quebec continue to work toward that goal despite Mr. Trudeau. They do so both within and outside the Quebec Provincial Government using to full advantage the financial bounty that has descended on them from Ottawa. Those French-Canadians who are behind Mr. Trudeau's takeover of the country, are doggedly pursuing that goal, both within and outside the Canadian Federal Government. Those other French-Canadians who are simply making hay out of the wealth of jobs, contracts, and grants that have descended on them from Ottawa, are quite happy to do so unencumbered by any worrisome political goals.

Finally of course, there are those French-Canadians, just like there are English-speaking Canadians, who would be quite content to have had things remain as they were before Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier came along. But this, unfortunately, can never be.

6

Alternatives to the Takeover

Thus far, I hope I may have shown what is really happening to Canada under the camouflage of Mr. Trudeau's Bilingualism. I hope I have also shown why Mr. Trudeau's intended takeover of Canada is wrong for all Canadians, French-speaking as well as English-speaking.

Early on I suggested that there is only one logical course open to Canada. This is a complete division of Canada into two countries, one English-speaking and the other French-speaking.

At this point I want to show why such a division of Canada is now the only logical available course. This can best be done by examining each of the possible solutions to Canada's problem.

In looking at these alternatives we have to keep in mind the changes that have been legislated by the Province of Quebec, and by the Canadian Federal Government. I am not suggesting that these changes cannot be revoked, but they will already have had effects on peoples' life-styles and attitudes which would be difficult to undo.

You will notice that in the case of these alternatives I am not dealing with the mechanics of how these might be achieved. We must assume that Mr. Trudeau has been superseded by a leader who is genuinely interested in a bloodless and better future for all the peoples who are today Canadians.

First then, the alternatives in point form, and then a separate examination of each of them. I include the takeover as one of the alternatives, just to keep the picture complete.

Alternatives:

- Let the takeover proceed as planned.

- Let things remain as they are without any further legislation or action for or against the takeover.
- Cancel action taken under Bilingualism. Revert Canada to one Official Language, with Quebec retaining the rights of language it held previously.
- Cancel action taken under Bilingualism. Convert Canada totally to English-speaking.
- Cancel action taken under Bilingualism. Canada to revert to English-speaking with Quebec to be entirely French-speaking and remain within Canada.
- Divide country into two separate nations, one English-speaking, one French-speaking.

Discussion of Individual Alternatives

1. Let the takeover proceed as planned.

We have, of course, discussed the consequences of this choice fully in Chapter 4. While Mr. Trudeau's obvious intent in the takeover is to quietly convert Canada into a French-speaking nation and foreseeably within the next twenty years, the more likely consequence is a civil war in which the USA would have to become involved. As the producer and director of such a course of action for Canada's future, Mr. Trudeau doesn't win any points at all. It should be quite obvious that the Trudeau takeover of Canada under its pseudonym of Bilingualism is not acceptable to the majority of Canadians.

2. Let things remain as they are without any further legislation or action either for or against the takeover.

Such an alternative sounds like an easy way out, except for a number of obvious faults. For one, the Public Service of the Canadian Government has already been legislated into the hands of the French-Canadian race. While all of the several hundred thousand public servant positions have not yet been taken over by French-Canadians, they will be, just as soon as the individual positions become vacant. This situation alone, with no further advance into the rest of Canada, could probably of itself lead to civil war. But the fact that the Public Service will shortly be all French-Canadian absolutely guarantees the continuance of purpose of the takeover of Canada.

Further, legislation already enacted with regard to Bilingualism in industry, the Armed Forces, manufacturing, communications, in Government agencies and Crown corporations across the country virtually ensures the continued and rapid colonization across Canada by French-Canadians. In a similar vein existing government policy on immigration into Canada is directed to the same end.

The existence of thousands of jobs within the Federal Public Service which were created solely for the advancement of Bilingualism or for the teaching of French also means that Bilingualism and the takeover would continue on its present course with almost the same speed, even without any further direction from above.

In short, the racial situation in Canada is completely unstable for the reason that a large-scale colonization of Canada has been set in motion. The only way it will be stopped at this point is by a complete change of the rules. This would have to include reversion from two languages to one for the Federal Government and for the dismantling of the two-language television and radio networks that have been set up across the country.

The other reason that this alternative of letting things remain as they are is not acceptable is that the Province of Quebec has unilaterally outlawed the use of the English language in that province despite the presence there of a million English-speaking Canadians. While this action may result in an improved situation for French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec, it does not represent an equitable solution to Canada's language problem for the remaining provinces which are expected to cater to French-Canadians on an equal footing with English-speaking Canadians.

In other words, the existing situation is both highly unstable and explosive. This being the case, the alternative of leaving everything in Canada just the way it is, is no solution to Canada's problem.

3. *Cancel all action taken under Bilingualism. Revert Canada to one Official Language, with Quebec retaining the rights of language it held previously.*

This was the proposal suggested by the Canada Party. Under this alternative, Canada would revert to the English language for

the purpose of Government and for general communication, including business. This alternative is obviously completely unacceptable to French-Canadians since it gives French-Canadians the feeling that they are not in the mainstream of Canadian life. It is, in fact, this feeling of being underprivileged that has led to Quebec wanting to become totally French-speaking and totally independent of Canada.

As an alternative to Canada's language problem, the suggestion of reverting to the pre-Trudeau status of languages has no merit except that such a reversion would lead to an instant declaration of independence by the Province of Quebec, with the result that Canada's two language problem would be solved.

4. *Cancel all action taken under Bilingualism. Convert Canada entirely to the English language.*

To an outsider, and especially to an American, this might appear to be the best solution to Canada's problem. This would put French-Canadians in exactly the same category as the vast number of both Americans and Canadians, whose ancestors were not English-speaking when they arrived on this continent. This alternative would indeed provide the simplest and best solution by far to Canada's problem. The language problem could in fact be entirely erased in one generation, and Canada would in that time be just as homogeneous as the United States.

Unfortunately, a great number of French-Canadians see no more logic in this solution than I see in Mr. Trudeau's solution of converting Canada to the French language. Why would French-Canada object to this solution? The reason is that French-Canadians are simply perverse, in just exactly the same way that I am perverse.

In terms of the relative advantages of either language it might be argued that English has one advantage over French in that most ideas can be expressed in English in two-thirds the number of words that are required in French. However since neither time nor paper seem to be in short supply in Canada, that argument proves nothing. The only other advantage of English over French in Canada, is that English is also the language of our nearest neighbor, the very powerful and heretofore friendly United States. While I

personally consider that to be a tremendous advantage, there are obviously others who do not. Included in this club are Messrs Trudeau and Pelletier.

I have had one idea on this subject which most people will consider to be hilarious, but just think about it a little.

If Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier had really been concerned about unity in Canada, they could have, with the ingenuity and resources they have spent on Bilingualism in the past eight years, convinced every single French-Canadian man, woman and child that the interests of all Canada would best be served if French-Canadians left their past behind and switched over to English. When I say they could have convinced all French-Canadians that this was so, I mean they could have convinced the majority. The remainder they could have bought with the money they have wasted.

But this was not to be, and so we therefore have to conclude that insofar as the conversion of French-Canadians to the English language would not now be accepted by French-Canadians, this alternative is not acceptable as a solution to Canada's language problem.

It is something of a pity to think that Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Pelletier did have a chance to become genuine Canadian folk-heroes. Instead they will now go down in history as a couple of clever schemers who succeeded only in blasting Canada apart.

5. *Cancel action taken under Bilingualism. Canada to revert to English-speaking, with Quebec to be entirely French-speaking and remain within Canada.*

This alternative has very little merit for the reason that the business of governing Canada would become even more obviously what it has already been for two hundred years—a game of one-upmanship between French-Canada and English-speaking Canada. Canada would continue to go nowhere except into deeper racial and financial difficulty.

Such a situation would be even more unstable than the one we have now, except that disagreement between Quebec and the rest of Canada on every subject would very soon result in a totally independent Quebec.

6. *Divide Canada into two separate countries, one French-speaking, one English-speaking.*

This then is Canada's only solution to its problems. I want to devote the next chapter to why it should be done and how it can be done.

7

Division of Canada and its Attainment

The most common topic of conversation by French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec during these past ten years has been the subject of separatism, or in other words, the attainment of a separate and independent status for Quebec. Unfortunately, separatism is still talk and not sufficient achievement.

How the total volume of this talk compares with the volume which existed before Mr. Trudeau undertook to discourage and suppress such discussion, I am not too sure, for much of it has again gone underground. But despite this suppression, and despite efforts by the Trudeau-Pelletier team to discredit separatism by giving it overtones of subversion, Quebec's interest in separatism remains strong, and is growing stronger, particularly at the university level. This loyalty to the cause of separatism proves to me that there is a strong element in Quebec that has more foresight than Mr. Trudeau credits his fellow French-Canadians with being able to achieve. All the bribes in the world, including money, jobs, the Canadian Government on a platter and Canada along with it, will not convince these people that Mr. Trudeau is not pushing Canada directly into a disaster. He is not resolving Canada's language problem. Instead he is determined to multiply it a million times and then explode it. Mr. Trudeau could not do any more damage than he is doing now if he were to provide every man, woman, and child in Canada with shotguns, line them up in two lines facing each other, and order them to fire at each other at exactly the same instant. Everyone wouldn't die as the result of it, but it would sure result in one hell of a mess.

The chief exponent of a legitimate separatism, to be achieved through the democratic process, has been Mr. Rene Levesque, head of the Parti Quebecois. The Parti Quebecois was formed to try to

take over the Quebec Provincial Government for the express purpose of seeing Quebec separated from the rest of Canada.

Mr. Levesque had been fighting an uphill battle, mainly because he was opposed by all the wealth at the disposal of the Canadian Government, and by the wealth of those in Quebec who make their money from the Federal Government. But despite the most clever and costly campaigns waged against him, Mr. Levesque still managed to rack up between thirty and forty percent of the popular vote in several Quebec elections. Given an even chance, there was every possibility that Mr. Levesque could achieve a majority, form a government, and see a separate Quebec come into being.

As of November, 1976, the party he leads has formed the Government.

It is an interesting comment on the personality of Mr. Trudeau that he saw fit to award Mr. Levesque the Order of Canada for his efforts. In other words, Mr. Trudeau was saying, "Nice little fellow. Now run along and don't bother me".

That then, is roughly what is happening in Quebec. There are those in Quebec who want separatism, and those who don't. Those who don't were, until recently, in the driver's seat. As long as they could continue to milk the big cow called Canada through the appropriate parts which can be represented by the Canadian Federal Government, those who were in the driver's seat in Quebec would have continued to be opposed to separatism. But the moment that cow ran dry, it would have been "Good-bye Elsie".

What about the attitude of the rest of Canada to a separate Quebec? This we don't know, because it has, until very recently, been a non-topic in Canada. And this I am trying to influence through this book and through you.

It seems weird to me that French-Canadians can babble about separatism until they are blue in the face. But let an English-speaking Canadian propose the same idea for exactly the same reasons, and he is in trouble, not only with French-Canada, but with English-speaking Canada as well. Why is this so? To French-Canadians, such a proposal coming from without is looked on as an act of prejudice. French-Canadians feel that it is their prerogative and theirs alone to decide whether or not they shall continue to be a part of Canada. But that is of course sheer nonsense. If gross and growing incompatibility exists between French and English-speaking Canada, as it cer-

tainly does, then the resolution of this incompatibility is as much the responsibility of one party as it is of the other. What I am suggesting then is that if Quebec doesn't wish to separate from Canada, then let Canada separate from Quebec. What's the difference?

The reaction from English-speaking Canada to the proposal of separatism is not much better, but for a different reason. English-speaking Canada seems to have the notion that Canada was put together by the Almighty, and that no human being should ever put it apart, no matter what the reason. This notion is also pure nonsense. We have already seen how Canada came into being. Canada was put together by ordinary mortals because there were political reasons for doing so at the time.

We are dealing with an unhappy situation which developed in 1759. The fact that the situation came into being was not Quebec's fault, and it was not the fault of the rest of Canada. Perhaps it was the fault of the powers in Europe. I don't know and it doesn't much matter.

The fact that this unhappy situation has been sustained for over two hundred years is similarly unfortunate, but whose fault it was doesn't much matter.

But if this unhappy situation is allowed to be both sustained and multiplied beyond a reasonable time after the publication of this book, the blame will be easy to locate this time. The blame will lie with every Canadian alive today, both French- and English-speaking who can read, for I have been doing my very best to show that it will be the biggest mistake that people in a democracy have ever allowed to happen.

In case anyone thinks that I have been in favor of a separate Quebec from the beginning, I want to explain most emphatically that I was not. In fact when the subject of Bilingualism came up quite a few years ago, my reaction was that I wasn't too crazy about it, but it sounded fair enough. After all, what is unreasonable about people wanting to have equal rights. But since then, as I have taken great pains to explain, I came to discover that the name of the game wasn't equal rights at all. The name of the game as far as Mr. Trudeau is concerned is "We French-Canadians will have Quebec, thank you, the Canadian Government, the Military, the Police and all the rest of Canada as well".

The name of my game today is "The hell you will". And if I have

to go to jail as the result of it, then so be it. I have enough faith in the rest of Canada to know I won't be there long.

But beating Mr. Trudeau at his attempt to take over and convert Canada to the French language is only half of the problem. The other half is still to resolve the two-language situation. This I have sincerely come to believe can only be done by permanently separating Quebec from English-speaking Canada. Anyone who believes otherwise is living in a dream. I was speaking to a Belgian girl just the other night, and I asked her just one simple question: "What were the ratios of the two racial factions in Belgium?" "They have about twenty percent more people than we do," she said, "because they have larger families. They also have most of the wealth too." There was hatred in her eyes, and you could see that she had lived with this misery all her life. Who wants to live this way? Belgium and Yugoslavia may have to, but Canada does not.

My reason for recommending a division of Canada into two separate countries is to get French- and English-speaking Canadians off each others backs once and for all, so that they may, each in their own way, and each in their own separate countries, get on with the serious business of making life more worthwhile than it is now for all the people who are today still known as Canadians. Whether they will manage to do so or not, is up to them. At least this way they will have a chance.

My reason for recommending a division of Canada now as opposed to five years from now or at any other time in the future, is to prevent any further colonization of Canada by French-Canadians or by imported Frenchmen under the Trudeau-Pelletier takeover scheme. At the moment, French-Canadians are still very much located in and adjacent to the Province of Quebec. By allowing Mr. Trudeau a further few years for massive relocation of French-Canadians out of Quebec, a successful division of the country will become extremely difficult if not impossible. If that happens, civil war will become inevitable. The time for a division of Canada is therefore most emphatically as soon as possible.

I think I should emphasize that no country in recent history with a two-language problem like Canada's has ever been in the envious position of having the people as geographically divided as are French-Canada and English-speaking Canada today. The situation is still ideal for a successful and virtually painless division.

The mechanics of a division of Canada would be not in the least complicated. Dozens of countries have achieved successful independence since the Second World War. The Province of Quebec already has its own Government, which with commendable foresight has been named the Quebec National Assembly. Since, like most other provincial governments, the Quebec National Assembly covers all the same ministries which the Federal Government duplicates, the Quebec Government needs little more than a money factory to put itself in business.

The Province of Quebec has a vast wealth of natural resources, including iron, copper, gold, asbestos, zinc, titanium and lumber. It has vast hydro-electric potential, the largest of which is just now being tapped. It has a huge aluminum refining plant. It has commercial fishing. Quebec has large and numerous ski resort areas in winter and huge summer resort areas. It has a highly developed tourist business and is popular with both American and European tourists. Quebec has as many shipbuilding yards as the rest of Canada put together. It has a large pulp and paper industry. It has a huge inland port in the City of Montreal on an international seaway.

All in all, Quebec's resources are many times better than those of most countries of the world. It would in fact be interesting to know how Quebec stands in relation to other countries in total resources. Indeed it would be interesting to know how Quebec stands in comparison to the rest of Canada in terms of total resources.

Assuming that Canadians are able to show themselves to be in favor of forming two countries, how do we go about looking after the Canadian people themselves?

In the case of a separation of Quebec from the rest of Canada, there are different categories of people who would have to be considered. For those who live in Quebec who wish to remain in Quebec, there is no problem, unless they happen to be employed by the Federal Government. Mr. Levesque in his bid for the Premiership of Quebec stated that if he were elected Premier, he would provide jobs for everyone who is now employed by the Canadian Federal Government. Provided these people could be employed in constructive work and not just employed massaging government paper, there is no reason why Quebec should not gain tremendously from the talents of such people.

For the people who live outside Quebec and who wish to remain

outside Quebec there is similarly no problem. The suggestion of putting much of the Federal Government Public Service to constructive work is equally valid here as it is in Quebec.

The problem arises with the people who now happen to be living on the wrong sides of what would be the new international borders. In the case of repatriation to Quebec of French-Canadians now living outside that province, the problem of rehabilitation would rest with the Quebec Government. Conversely, with people wanting to move out of the Province of Quebec, the problem would belong to the provinces doing the adopting. But in either case assistance, where necessary, would have to be arranged by the existing Federal Government. The resources of the Canadian Military might for once be put to useful work here. It is quite possible that entire new cities might have to be built to house those people wishing to relocate. Where better to find the manpower than in this already paid-for human reservoir?

The problems of relocating and compensation are not difficult ones. People in the Military and in many businesses relocate every few years without suffering any lasting scars. It is true that such relocation might in fact be difficult for older people and for farmers. There is no reason, though, why anyone should have to relocate, provided they were prepared to live in the language of the country they had chosen to stay in, a fact which virtually already applies in Quebec.

It is interesting to consider that had this idea of a division or separation of Canada been undertaken at the time Mr. Trudeau came to power in 1968, the job would probably have been completed two years later, and would have been paid for with a fraction of the money that has been spent trying to make Canada a French-speaking country.

Whenever the subject of a separate Quebec comes up, the immediate question raised is, "But what will happen to the Maritime Provinces?"

The chances are they would remain exactly as they are now, unless they chose to do otherwise. Why not? The fact of Quebec becoming a second country does not mean that a second Berlin-wall would go up around it. On the contrary. The odds are that relations between Quebec and English-speaking Canada would begin a much

happier era. It is my guess that English-speaking Canadians visiting Quebec would be a lot more genuinely welcome than they are now. The same would apply to Quebecers visiting English-speaking Canada. The cause for resentment and suspicion which exists today would be gone, for Quebec would be French-owned-and-operated, and nobody would be in a position to steal it. The same thinking in reverse would hold true for English-speaking Canada.

CONCLUSION

We are faced with the problem of getting rid of a totally ruthless man who has sworn to remain in power, regardless of public sentiment, until Canada becomes functionally Bilingual from coast to coast and thus for all intents and purposes a French-speaking country.

But how can we get rid of Mr. Trudeau and his Bilingualism when the leaders of the other political parties are also wedded to Quebec and to Bilingualism?

I have already shown that there is no sense in trying to form a new political party. This has been tried and it doesn't work.

Our only answer then is for every Canadian voter to get behind the one political party that has a chance of unseating Mr. Trudeau, and elect that party in spite of its leader. That one party happens to be the Progressive Conservative Party. (I am not a Conservative myself, and indeed have little respect for any of our political parties or their leaders.) I am certainly not suggesting that we elect Mr. and Mrs. Joe Clark who have already succeeded in completely turning off most Canadian voters. Indeed, I suggest that all the voters in Mr. Clark's constituency vote Liberal, for the express purpose of seeing him not elected.

By proposing that every Canadian voter get behind the Progressive Conservative Party in spite of Joe Clark, I am praying that we may for once end up with enough elected representatives who will, by the very size of their majority, realize that they as individuals have been elected to do a job for their country. And should such a majority be provided to the Progressive Conservative Party by the Canadian people, the first part of that job will clearly be to end this two-language nonsense once and for all. Then let Quebec either join the rest of Canada in full, in the English language, or shove off.

In suggesting that all Canadians get behind the Progressive Conservative Party for this one election, I mean each and every one, French- and English-speaking, including Liberals, New Democrats, and Creditistes. This will be our last chance to extract ourselves from the racial chaos we have been bamboozled into. Lest you be worried about voting against your political principles, consider this. Under Mr. Trudeau, the Canadian Parliament has become little more than an audience of trained seals, kept entertained with red herrings while Mr. Trudeau and his team did what they wished with this country. Under Mr. Trudeau once again, our Canadian Parliament could well be placed on permanent holidays, and all our future votes with it.

In the Speech from the Throne, 13th October 1976, Mr. Trudeau stated that in view of its lack of success, he was willing to reduce the effort of trying to teach French to English-speaking Canadians within the Public Service. Instead, he would concentrate harder on teaching French in the English-speaking schools. Our Parliamentarians, some of whom are a little suspicious about Bilingualism, thought Mr. Trudeau was making a concession, and they applauded their approval.

Mr. Trudeau was conceding nothing. He has been counting on the language program not working from its inception. How better to fill all five hundred thousand Public Service positions with mother-tongue French-Canadians than have English-speaking Canadians unable to qualify on Mr. Trudeau's imposed language requirements?

Nothing will deter Mr. Trudeau from his one goal for an all-French Canada except total political defeat. With a bit of real Canadian unity, we can do it.

Appendix “A”

FRENCH RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS IN BEING ACROSS CANADA AFTER EIGHT YEARS OF TRUDEAU GOVERNMENT

Call Sign	Designator	Location	Licencee
1. Newfoundland			
CBDP	LP	Labrador City	CBC
CBDZ	LP	Churchill Falls	CBC
CBFNT	LP	Port-Au-Port	CBC
CBST	TV04	Churchill Falls	CBC
CBST	TV03	Labrador City	CBC
2. Nova Scotia			
CBAA	LP	Wedgeport	CBC
CBAE	LP	Digby	CBC
CBAG	LP	Weymouth	CBC
CBAH	LP	Meteghan	CBC
CBAJ	LP	Yarmouth	CBC
CBAS	LP	Quinan	CBC
CBHE	LP	Cheticamp	CBC
CBHF	LP	Belle Cote	CBC
CBHG	LP	Pomoquet	CBC
CBHH	LP	Arichat	CBC
CBHFT	TV04	Cheticamp	CBC
CBHFT	TV	Halifax	CBC
CBHFT	TV02	Mulgrave	CBC
CBHFT	TV03	Sydney	CBC
CBHFT	TV01	Yarmouth	CBC
3. New Brunswick			
CBAF	AM	Moncton	CBC
CJEM	AM	Edmundston	Edmundston Radio Ltd.
NCS29	AM	Grand Falls	Edmundston Radio Ltd.
NCS88	AM	Caraquet	Dr. Alpee Michaud (OBCI)
CBHM	FM	Richibucto	CBC
CBZF	FM	Fredericton-Saint John	CBC
CBAI	LP	Minto	CBC
CBAK	LP	Kedgwick	CBC

132 *Bilingual Today, French Tomorrow*

CBAL	LP	St. Quentin	CBC
CBAQ	LP	Rogersville	CBC
CBAFT	TV	Moncton	CBC
CBAFT	TV03	Neguac	CBC
CHAU	TV02	St. Quentin	Television de la Baie des Chaleurs Inc.
CJBR	TV01	Edmundston	CJBR-TV Ltee
NCSO8	TV	Fredericton-Saint John	CBC

4. Ontario

CBEF	AM	Windsor	CBC
CBOF	AM	Ottawa	CBC
CFBR	AM	Sudbury	The Sudbury Broadcasting Co. Ltd.
CFCL	AM	Timmins	J. Conrad Lavigne Ltd.
CFLH	AM	Hearst	J. Conrad Lavigne Ltd.
CFLK	AM	Kapuskasing	J. Conrad Lavigne Ltd.
CFML	AM	Cornwall	CFML Radio (Cornwall) Ltd.
CJBC	AM	Toronto	CBC
CJRC	AM	Ottawa	CJRC Radio Capitale Ltd.
CBEE	LP	Sturgeon Falls	CBC
CBEG	LP	Elliot Lake	CBC
CBEI	LP	Bonfield	CBC
CBEJ	LP	Blind River	CBC
CBEK	LP	Petawawa	CBC
CBEM	LP	Espanola	CBC
CBEP	LP	Deep River	CBC
CBER	LP	Chapleau	CBC
CBEV	LP	Matchewan	CBC
CBEX	LP	Dubreuilville	CBC
CBLK	LP	Kirkland Lake	CBC
CBLU	LP	Smooth Rock Falls	CBC
CBLX	LP	Hearst	CBC
CBOA	LP	Wawa	CBC
CBOB	LP	Rolphton	CBC
CBOE	LP	Mattawa	CBC
CBOG	LP	Verner	CBC
CBOH	LP	Field	CBC
CBOJ	LP	Geraldton	CBC
NETAMRN	T02	Ottawa	CBC
NETTV	NT02	Ottawa	CBC
CBFOT	TV02	Hearst	CBC
CBFOT	TV01	Kapuskasing	CBC
CBFOT	TV	Timmins	CBC
CBFST	TV03	Elliot Lake	CBC
CBFST	TV04	Espanola	CBC
CBFST	TV	Sturgeon Falls	CBC
CBFST	TV01	Sudbury	CBC
CBLFT	TV	Toronto	CBC
CBOFT	TV	Ottawa	CBC

5. Manitoba

CKSB	AM	Saint Boniface	CBC
CBTF	FM	Thompson	CBC
CBKB	LP	St. Lazare	CBC

CBXF	LP	Ste. Rose Du Lac	CBC
CBWFT	TV	Winnipeg	CBC

6. Saskatchewan

CFGR	AM	Gravelbourg	CBC
CFNS	AM	Saskatoon	CBC
CFRG	AM	Gravelbourg	CBC

7. Alberta

CHFA	AM	Edmonton	Radio Edmonton Limitee
CBXY	LP	Falher	CBC
CBXFT	TV	Edmonton	CBC
NCS30	TV	Bonnyville	CBC
NCS36	TV	Fahler	CBC

8. British Columbia

CBUF	FM01	Chilliwack	CBC
CBUF	FM	Vancouver	CBC
CBWK	LP	Terrace	CBC

Appendix “B”

**Letter to Hon. Robert Stanfield
written 3 years before Quebec's
Bill 22.**

Ottawa, Ontario
March 18, 1971

The Honorable Robert L. Stanfield,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

AN ALTERNATIVE FOR THE CANADIAN VOTER

Sir:

In writing this letter and putting forward the proposal which it contains, I am aware that I stand the risk of court-martial and of throwing away 25 years service as an officer in Canada's Navy. This matter is serious enough for me to take the risk.

I am sure you are aware that there is tremendous growing bitterness within the Public Service and Military on the subject of bilingualism. This bitterness stems as much from fundamental disagreement with the policy as from personal grievances resulting from its implementation. If there has not been public outcry thus far, it is because these elements of Canadian society (who until now have been most affected by the policy) are disciplined to keep silent. I am afraid that they may keep silent until it is too late.

It is my conviction that bilingualism is being thrust on Canada by Mr. Trudeau against the wishes of the majority of Canadians, both

French- and English-speaking, and that if it continues, it will very soon lead to bloodshed.

For the purpose of starting what I believe must and can be done even at this late date, I shall limit arguments against the policy to the following four factors.

(a) The Quebec experience has confirmed the historical fact that two working languages in one geographical area will not work. As long as we are human beings there will be favoritism, racism, bitterness, and eventually hostility where two language groups are competing for the same jobs. Thus far Canada has been saved from open hostility by distance. Bilingualism, as intended by Mr. Trudeau, will remove that distance.

(b) While it is in the interests of business (both domestic and foreign-owned) to retain Canada as the largest possible unified pool of resources, labor, and consumers; once that pool becomes bloodied, it will be of no use to anyone. Business must therefore look farther ahead.

(c) Quebec Nationalism is here to stay, and the rights of the English-speaking minority are irreversibly on their way to joining the Dodo. The Federal Government, regardless of political hue, should accept the inevitable and take the initiative in establishing workable guidelines for a civilized and amicable partition. Mr. Diefenbaker's heavenward gaze to the contrary, Confederation was not inspired by the Almighty, but was a political decision, which, while possibly right for 1867, is not necessarily right for today.

(d) The answer to Quebec's problems is not therefore to invert them onto the rest of the country. It is a policy that is simply not wanted.

At the risk of appearing disrespectful, I would like to make the following observations and suggestions.

(a) During the last election, implementation of the B and B Report was not the major issue. While Mr. Trudeau spoke of Canadian Unity, the average unconcerned Canadian could only agree that unity was a good thing. The issue in the election was that Mr. Trudeau was a good-looking fellow and apparently forthright.

(b) The issue in this coming election will apparently be unemployment, and on this or any other issue except one, Mr. Trudeau will win, because no other party has anything to offer except criticism.

There is, however, no question of what the real issue is with Messrs Trudeau and Pelletier. It is the domination of the whole of Canada by the French-Canadian race. They will achieve this end by keeping silent on the bilingualism issue during this election, and by running on their legislative record. But as soon as that election is over, French-Canadians will be moved en masse to every corner of Canada to fill all Public Service jobs, all Crown corporation and Military positions which will be made available through the instant requirement for bilingualism. The same language requirements will be forced on the provinces and on municipalities, both by legislation and by financial blackmail. If I appear to be obsessed by the foregoing, look at what has happened thus far, and at who holds all critical senior positions throughout the Government.

(c) In fairness to both our language groups, I believe that we the voters should have some say in what is happening to us and to our country. Right now there is no political alternative for the voter to the drastic changes which are being brought about dictatorially by the small group of men under Mr. Trudeau. I sincerely believe that you should make the language situation the primary issue of this election. I believe that it is serious enough to consider a pre-election coalition with Rene Levesque's Parti Quebecois (running at the Federal level) for the express purpose of unseating Mr. Trudeau and seeing Quebec off to a healthy start as a nation. There is no doubt in my mind that this is what Canadians of both language groups really want. In order for this to work, all the stops would have to be pulled on the negative side of bilingualism and on the positive side of two separate and patriotic nationalisms. Once this issue is resolved, perhaps we could get on with improving Canada's technology, and stop squandering our resources and millions of student hours on non-productive linguistics, and on administration duplication. It is time that English-speaking Canada shucked its albatross, and it is equally time that Quebec shucked its state of "foreign occupation".

(d) If there are any doubts about the desires of Quebec, they could be resolved by a Provincial referendum subsequent to the Federal election. The choice would be a simple one between complete autonomy for Quebec, and a switch to English as the price for becoming in all respects part of the Canadian Nation. It would be Quebec's choice.

(e) I am aware that you supported the Official Languages Bill. However, I think you would agree that it is better to admit a mistake than to subject this country to increasing chaos as the result of it. I think that there are also a lot of voters who would be prepared to admit an earlier mistake if they were given a firm alternative. We have only this one last chance to put the lid back on this Pandora's box.

I have not discussed this letter with anyone, but I have discussed the bilingualism issue with many individuals in Ottawa, Toronto, Victoria, Halifax, with ex-Montrealers, and with a few French-Canadians. I have yet to find anyone who is not extremely worried, or who doesn't think that Quebec should be granted complete autonomy in preference to what is happening to Canada under the Trudeau administration. There will be problems, but they can be overcome. Bilingualism will never be settled short of civil war and subsequent partition.

I would very much appreciate acknowledgement of whether you view this situation with sufficient concern to do anything about it.

Yours truly,

J. V. Andrew,
Lieutenant Commander

Let me say that you suggested the Official Language Bill. How-
ever, I think you would agree that it is better to admit a mistake than
to subject the country to increasing chaos as the result of it. I think
that there are other ways in which we could be helped to adjust our
language situation. If there were given a fair hearing, the laws only
this one last chance to put the bill back on this I understand.
I have not discussed the bill with anyone, but I have discussed
the bill with many individuals in Ottawa. I think
the bill is a mistake. I think it is a mistake to have a law which
will give the Government the right to force the use of English in
the courts. I have yet to find anyone who is not extremely worried at
the idea. I think that the Government should be given the right to
in practice to make it impossible to enforce under the English
provision. There will be no problem, but they can be overruled.
The bill will never be passed out of civil war and independent
position.
I would very much appreciate your opinion of whether you
view the situation with sufficient concern to do anything about it.
Yours truly,
[Signature]

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DEC 1 6 1998	APR 1 0 2001
JAN 1 3 1999	APR 2 0 2001
FEB 1 8 2000	APR 1 1 2001
	JUL 0 8 2009
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	FEB 1 7 2000
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APR 0 1 2000	FEB 0 3 2006
RTN'D @ OSHAWA	DEC 0 5 2007
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tomorrow: Trudeau's master plan
and how it can be stopped

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Jock Andrew graduated from the Royal Canadian Naval College in 1948 and served until 1974.

The last eight years of his service were spent in Ottawa. The revolutionary changes he witnessed during those years impelled him to write this book.



BILINGUAL TODAY, FRENCH TOMORROW pursues the implementation of Canada's Official Languages Act to its logical conclusion—the colonization of Canada's nine English-speaking provinces, and of the national capital, by French-speaking Canadians.

“The primary and sole objective since Mr. Trudeau came to power has been to convert Canada to a French-speaking nation. That objective will remain until every city, town and village in Canada has become French-speaking and French-controlled.”

“Strategy is based on one fact: many, many French-Canadians can speak English, but very few English-speaking Canadians can speak French.”

“The way is obvious. Simply make each and every government job available only to those who can speak both languages.”

“Since Mr. Trudeau came to power, the Federal Government has been sending agitators, paid by the Secretary of State's department, into every Canadian community outside Quebec in which there are any French-Canadians at all, regardless of how few. The purpose is to have the French-Canadian element demand that every service which is provided by the provincial, county and municipal governments be provided in the French language. They are told to demand that all policemen, bus drivers, telephone operators, hospital workers, provincial and municipal government workers be French-speaking. They are organized into pressure groups to demand that stores, banks and business owners hire only French-speaking clerks, personnel managers and managers.”

“One at a time, the provinces are crumbling.”

BMG Publishing Limited
60A Industrial Road
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 2Y1
1977